Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,112. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Wednesday: THREATENING, with SHOWERS

Wheat, 92⅝; corn, 31¾; cotton, 8 3-16.

Stock Market—Buoyant, with business news encouraging.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Real Estate.—Page 12.

Court Calendars.—Page 12.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 6.

Business Troubles.—Page 12.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

E. W. Cooper's relatives think that he was murdered in Wakely's saloon.—Page 9.

Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt was buried in the family mausoleum at New-Dorp, S. I.—Page 9.

Police say they are not looking for swindler Valentine's partners, but nine men are wanted.—Page 8.

Before the United States Supreme Court yesterday arguments in the telephone patent case were continued.

The Bessemer Steel Association is in session, and there is a rumor that it desires to crush the middlemen.

Mrs. Fleming, of murder-trial notoriety, was examined yesterday as a witness in supplementary proceedings.

The strict rules regarding the use of bicycles which prevail in Germany are given by a United States Consul.—Page 8.

C. B. Macdonald of Chicago and Alfred M. Coats played a close golf match at the Knollwood Country Club.—Page 6.

The house where President Lincoln died, opposite Ford's Theatre, in Washington, has been purchased by the Government.

Wage earners are giving testimony before Labor Commissioner McDonough as to their earnings and living expenses.—Page 3.

Mrs. Langtry gave testimony yesterday in London, in her divorce suit. She accuses her husband of deserting her.—Page 5.

A meeting of the Manhattan Railroad Company will be held to-day, and matters of public interest will probably be considered.

President Addison B. Colvin of the State League of Republican clubs yesterday pledged his organization to the State machine.

At Troy yesterday ex-County Treasurer Morrison was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for embezzling the funds of the county.

The Democratic Honest Money League of America has issued a notice requesting constituents to keep up the fight against repudiation.

The makers of blue glass bottles met yesterday at Chicago. It is proposed by them to make a 10 per cent. advance in the price of their product.

Gov. Morton says he is delighted that the term of his office is drawing to a close. He is wearied with the responsibility which attaches to the position.

Ministers of Birmingham, Ala., yesterday gave their indorsement to a bill which absolutely prohibits the sale of pools within the State of Alabama.

Col. Couger, former member of the Republican National Committee, thinks one Cabinet position should be filled by a sound-money Democrat.

At Troy yesterday ex-County Treasurer George H. Morrison was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for embezzling the funds of Rensselaer County.

The demand for city bonds at Monday's sale was so great that Controller Fitch and his assistants have been unable to complete the work of tabulation.—Page 9.

Senator John Sherman, who arrived in New-York last night, says he is here to attend to railroad business, and that his visit has no political significance.

Senators Hansbrough and Pettigrew have declared that they would not, as silver men, offer any obstruction to a tariff act which President McKinley might suggest.

Wheat made another strong jump in Chicago yesterday, the price rising 2¼ cents per bushel over that of Monday. The market was bullish throughout.—Page 3.

The sale of a portion of the Henry F. Sewall library brought out numerous buyers, and good prices were realized on some of the old volumes and prints.—Page 9.

The ground on which the Supreme Court of Illinois declared the Torrens law unconstitutional was that it confers judicial powers on persons who are not Justices.

The battleship Texas was pumped out and floated yesterday. She will be put in dry dock to-day. A change in the court of inquiry has been made, but the court will meet soon.—Page 9.

An animated correspondence has been had between Col. W. L. Brown and Frederic R. Coudert, President of the Manhattan Club, over the former's resignation as a member.—Page 3.

Tiffany & Co. offered a reward of $500 for jewelry lost between Albany and this city, and yesterday the jewelry was returned. The names of the persons concerned were not disclosed.—Page 9.

National Chairman Mark A. Hanna leaves to-night for Cleveland to confer with the President-elect, and it is rumored that several prominent New-York Republicans will be invited to the conference.—Page 5.

"Commonwealer" Coxey has called a conference of reformers to be held in St. Louis in January, at which he will present a platform declaring among other things for the demonetization of both gold and silver.

Secretary Olney yesterday gave out two letters regarding the Venezuelan dispute. The arrangement of the dispute hinted at by Lord Salisbury Monday is regarded as a diplomatic triumph for Secretary Olney.—Page 1.

John Rogers, a coachman living near White Plains, killed a laborer and then attempted to kill Henry Weiss. As he was running after the latter he slipped and his gun was discharged. He was instantly killed.

Emma Baldwin, sixteen years old, and Ella Wilmot, fifteen years old, of Jersey City, left their homes Sunday. They want to go on the stage. No trace of them has been found, though the police are looking for them.—Page 8.

Mrs. Castle, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for shoplifting in London, was released by the Home Government yesterday, on condition that her husband bring her back to this country as soon as possible.—Page 5.

William Heller, Democrat, who was shown on the face of the returns to be elected Sheriff of Hudson County, took the oath of office yesterday. If a recount of the ballots shows he is defeated he will contest the matter in the courts.—Page 9.

Torpedo Boat No. 4 Launched.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—Torpedo Boat No. 4 was launched at the Columbian Iron Works at 10:55 o'clock this morning. As the boat started down the ways, Miss Elise Agnus, daughter of Gen. Felix Agnus, baptized her with a bottle of champagne and this sentiment: "I christen, thee No. 4, and may thy work in peace be to prevent war; thy work in war to bring peace."

The Iowa's Preliminary Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The battleship Iowa, the last of the big United States ironclads built under former contracts by the Cramps, is so far completed as to be ready for a preliminary trial at sea, and she started from the shipyard for that purpose at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon.

LEGAL USE OF STREETS

ORDER FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Space Set Aside for Sidewalk Purposes Must Revert to Use for Which It Was Originally Intended.

The Department of Public Works has started a movement which is of great importance to the property holders, builders, and architects of the city. It will come in the nature of a revolution to certain portions of the business district, particularly along Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Forty-second Streets.

A few days ago Gen. Charles H. T. Collis caused the following notice to be issued:

"Notice is hereby given that all ordinances of the Common Council, approved Dec. 31, 1880, and subsequent thereto, in relation to the use and occupancy of sidewalks, must be complied with, and that all hoistways must occupy only such space of the sidewalks as is authorized by special ordinance of the Common Council, passed March 30, 1886, viz: 'Hoistways may be placed within the stoop lines, but in no case to extend beyond five feet from the house line, and shall be guarded by iron railings or rods to prevent accidents to passers-by.'

"You are further notified that all violations now existing of such ordinances must be removed, and that all conditions set forth in permits granted for vault or other purposes must be complied with within sixty days. The special ordinances permitting courtyard inclosures give no right to occupy this space otherwise."

The clause of the notice which, it is said, will bring about the revolution in the foregoing streets, is the last: "The special ordinances permitting courtyard inclosures give no right to occupy this space otherwise."

No Partiality to be Shown.

Gen. Collis, when seen yesterday in regard to the matter, said no particular district was intended in the notice. All violations were to be stopped. Gen. Collis said no notices had been sent to individuals.

Adelbert H. Steele, Deputy Commissioner, talked more freely about the matter. He said the department was continually in receipt of complaints concerning illegal sidewalk obstruction. These complaints did not specifically mention one part of the city. They covered all the business districts. If the business portions of the city would suffer because they were forced to restrain from violation, it was unfortunate for them. Nevertheless, the ordinances would be enforced. When asked what would be the line of procedure adopted by the department, especially against the shopping district, Mr. Steele would say nothing further than that the department would punish all violators.

In conclusion, the Deputy Commissioner said: "The reasonableness of the law is apparent to every one. We certainly are not doing our duty unless we see that the legal thoroughfare is safe and convenient for the public."

It was also said in the department that while all ordinances in relation to the use and occupancy of sidewalks would be enforced, the notice had especial reference to hoistways. The great majority of these are constructed almost at the curbline. This is universally the case where large buildings are being constructed. The obstructions in those cases cause a practical suspension of traffic. The surest method of doing away with this form of nuisance, it was said, will be for the Department of Public Works to request the Department of Buildings not to approve building plans that contemplate this violation during the process of erection.

The subject of the shopping district was discussed at large by Stephenson Towle, Consulting Engineer in the department. Mr. Towle has been investigating the various ordinances of the Common Council under which the merchants of that district claim the right to use the sidewalks.

He said the department is especially after violators of privileges granted by the city. These are mainly the vault privilege. This is abused according to him, in almost every instance.

Strong Opposition Expected.

Concerning the proposed reforms in Fifth Avenue, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Forty-second Streets, Mr. Towle said this would probably be the mainspring of opposition. The streets mentioned were intended for the resident streets of the city. Opened at a time when New-York was a comparatively small city, the comfort and convenience of property holders on these streets were alone consulted. In the first place the streets were made 100 feet wide. Forty feet of this was to be devoted to the street proper and thirty feet for each of the sidewalks.

To further the convenience of householders, as far back as 1805, the Common Council decreed that fifteen feet of a sidewalk on certain streets could be inclosed as a courtyard. The conditions were that the courtyards should be inclosed by an iron railing, the gates of which should swing inside. As the city grew this privilege was extended, until Forty-second Street was included in the ordinances. The ordinance permitting this on Fourteenth Street, passed by the Common Council Oct. 25, 1847, is uniform with all others, and will make the privilege clear.

"Resolved, That the proprietors of lots on Fourteenth Street be permitted to inclose a court yard of 15 feet wide, with an open iron railing in front of their lots on each side of the street, the gates of which shall swing inside, and shall, likewise, be permitted to place the curbstone thirty feet from the line of the street, so as to allow a sidewalk of 15 feet on each side, and carriageway of 40 feet; the stoops of the houses shall not project within said court yard more than 9 feet, or be more than 7 feet in height, but in case the said court yard should hereafter, in the opinion of the Common Council, be required for street, the same shall be thrown open for street."

None of these ordinances gave any further license than to inclose the property. With the change of these streets from residence to business purposes, the reasons for which the inclosures were used have been done away with. This has not affected the property holders, however. They still claim the right to use the sidewalks, and have arranged their sidewalk openings accordingly.

Condition of the Streets.

"The position of the department may be easily seen," said Mr. Towle, "on any street I have designated—Twenty-third Street, for instance, at any point between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The sidewalks are as a rule taken possession of by merchants. The other streets are in the same condition.

"This department claims that inasmuch as the residences are now being used for purposes not originally contemplated by the Common Council, the privilege under this municipal grant has lapsed. In other words, the necessity for courtyards, inclosed by iron railings having passed away, the space must revert to its original use. The courtyards must again become part of the sidewalks, and as such subject to the municipal regulations governing them.

"The various ordinances regulating the use of sidewalks declare that openings shall not extend beyond the five-foot limit. Some of the openings extend 15 feet. Stoops also take up this entire space."

When asked as to the remedy for this, Mr. Towle said he knew of no other way out than to enforce the law. He admitted that the enforcement would entail an enormous outlay on the part of the property owners. But he said as long as the law declared sidewalks to be for the exclusive use of the public, he could see no other duty for the department than to insist that it was obeyed.

Mr. Towle intimated that the reform would not be accomplished at once. Speaking generally, he said the ordinances reserved to the City Council the right to repeal them at any time. This would undoubtedly save much litigation over the interpretation of the ordinances. Another method would be to have a certain time fixed for the removal of the obstructions, say ten years. This would give every property holder sufficient time to make necessary changes.

Property Holders Reticent.

The property holders in the shopping district seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES expressed great surprise when shown a copy of the notice sent out by Gen. Collis. With one exception they declared it was the first intimation they had of the proposed movement. As a rule, they declined to say anything about it.

The one exception was at Chickering Hall, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. The manager for Chickering & Son admitted receiving a notice from the Department of Public Works in regard to the entrance and inclosure around the building. He said the only course adopted by the firm was to send a man down to the department asking an explanation. He said their representative was told there that the firm need not fear any immediate action.

At Arnold, Constable & Co.'s store, a member of the firm said no notice had been received there. They did not expect any notice, as they fully complied with the law of streets and sidewalks.

The Judge Building is owned by the Goelets. Their representatives said they had received no notice. Van Ingen & Co. said the same thing, as did a number of other property holders.

The action of the Department of Public Works, it is thought, will lead to further complications than those contemplated by its present movement.

It was said yesterday that this move may also bring up the right of the Common Council to grant the right to obstruct the sidewalks in any way whatsoever.

The law in relation to street obstructions, as stated in the past by a representative of the Corporation Counsel's office, is:

"Streets are obtained by condemnation. When the report of the Commissioners is confirmed, land diverted to the city's use becomes the city's property in fee. The stoop space is part of the fee, and the city is entitled to the possession of that space as comprised within the land thus obtained, to be held in trust and remain open forever.

"For the purpose of enabling owners of abutting property to have ingress to their property and egress from it, the stoop line space is set aside not as private property, but for the use of abutting property owners. They may erect steps within it, and build an area, but the space must be used for ingress and egress and not closed. Fourteenth Street was originally laid out in the expectation that private residences would occupy it with front-door yards. The abandonment of this plan gave the street its extra width of sidewalk. When some of the shopkeepers along that street put out show cases within the formerly inclosed space, the proprietors of the larger stores objected to the incroachment upon the sidewalk.

"The answer that the cases were not on the sidewalk, but within the space intended for yards, was disregarded by the courts. It was held by them that the incroachment was illegal, and not even the Common Council could authorize it. This rule has been applied successfully in Fourteenth Street several times.

DEAD-LOCK IN GEORGIA.

The Democrats Unable to Agree on a Senatorial Candidate.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 10.—The Democratic Senatorial caucus this evening continued balloting until a late hour without result, when the caucus adjourned until Thursady afternoon.

The last ballot, the twenty-third, resulted as follows: Atkinson, 51; Clay, 52; Howell, 39; Lewis, 15. On this ballot there were twenty-one absentees.

It looks like a long dead-lock. Scattering votes were cast to-night for F. C. Dubignon of Chatham; ex-Secretary Hoke Smith, and "Sam" Jones.

Crop of Dry Wines Short.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—There has been a shortage of the crop of dry wines which would justify an increase above what was paid last year, but if California wines are held too high, artificial manufacture will be stimulated in the East, and the thirty cents duty on the foreign article will be insufficient to keep out cheap grades from New-Orleans and New-York. The vintage of the dry varieties is estimated at 11,500,000 gallons. The usual export is 16,000,000 gallons, which with the coast consumption makes a total of 22,000,000 gallons. There are in dealers' hands 9,000,000 gallons, which would give a total of 20,000,000 gallons for use.

Rockefeller Suit Remanded.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 10.—The United States District Court yesterday ordered the cause of Alfred Merritt against John D. Rockefeller, involving a verdict for $940,000, back to the lower court with instructions for a new trial. Merritt sued for damages on the charges that there had been fraudulent misrepresentation by Rockefeller of the financial standing of two mining corporations.

Political Enthusiasm Killed Him.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 10.—C. V. N. Wilson died this afternoon of typhoid pneumonia, aged fifty-four years. He had been sick for twelve days. He was a leading Republican, and on Oct. 28 was Marshal of the big parade here on the occasion of the visit of Mr. Hobart and Governor Griggs. He sat upon the stage with his hat off, and caught cold.

DEFECT OF THE TORRENS LAW.

It Conferred Judicial Powers on Others than Judges.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The Illinois Supreme Court in declaring unconstitutional the Torrens law governing the transfer of land and the registration of land titles considered only one of the half dozen contentions raised in the appeal from the lower court, namely, that it confers judicial powers upon the Register of Titles, or County Recorder, in contravention of Article 6, Section 1, of the State Constitution, which provides that judicial powers shall be confined exclusively and without exception to the courts.

The immediate effect of the decision is to abolish the office of Register of Land Titles, and the vacating of the office. The law got into the Supreme Court in two cases, first, a suit in chancery to restrain Recorder Chase from incurring any expense to provide for the carrying out of the system; second, a suit in quo warranto proceedings to test the law's constitutionality. The conferring of judicial powers on a person not on the bench was the sole point on which the decision was based. The Real Estate Board and many lawyers, while undecided what to do at present, believe that the main points of the system will yet be embodied in an act the constitutionality of which will not be questioned.

Agitation either for an appeal to Washington or for a new act will be begun at once.

HARRISON TO M'KINLEY.

The ex-President's Congratulations to the President-Elect.

CANTON, O., Nov. 10.—The following letter has been received by Major McKinley from ex-President Harrison:

"The use of the mails instead of the wires as the carrier of my congratulations does not imply that they are less, but rather that they are more thoughtful and deliberate. It is a great honor, indeed, when a personal success is identified with a great National triumph. The issues forced to the front by the Chicago platform put the fight on such lines that the Republican party could use the old breastworks and make an unfailing appeal to the patriotism of the South, as well as the North. I sincerely hope that you may be given the wisdom and strength needed in this emergency to restore and establish the prosperity of the Nation."

The following is an extract of a congratulatory letter from Whitelaw Reid: "I did not burden you with an addition to the rush of congratulatory telegrams—you know how we felt. I think you have the greatest opportunity since Lincoln—as you have made the greatest campaign since his, and have had the greatest popular triumph."

Major McKinley expects to leave on Thursday for a week's visit to Col. Myron T. Herrick.

GOV. MORTON IS WEARIED.

He Is Delighted that His Term of Office Is Near the End.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Gov. Levi P. Morton, as he sat at his big desk in the Executive Chamber this afternoon was a picture of good health and of strength. The Governor seldom talks about himself, and much prefers the Li Hung Chang style of interviewing his interviewers. But as he smoked his afternoon cigar he admitted that he was glad his term as Governor of the Empire State was drawing to a close. He said:

"I am not sorry. I am glad that the end of my term is near at hand. I am counting the days as they slip by, and shall be pleased to resign the power into other hands. I have found it at times burdensome. The responsibility is great. I have perhaps shifted some of the burden, or made it lighter, by my habit of not thinking about or worrying over results after I have once reached a decision. My decision reached and the bill signed or vetoed or appointment made, I allow it to give me no further trouble. What trouble there is in it must come before, not after, I have acted. I let results care for themselves."

MR. WHITNEY BUYS LAND.

He Is Adding to His Country Estate on Long Island.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 10.—Ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, who has a country place near Westbury, is adding to the land he already possesses. He has just purchased forty-seven acres of land between Westbury and Wheatly from Edwin D. Morgan, and now he has several hundred acres of land in his property. Lately a number of prominent men have been buying land land in the vicinity. This has caused the farmers and land owners to greatly advance their prices.

Bacchante May Yet Be Accepted.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—There is a possibility that a place in the courtyard of the Public Library may be given the statue of Bacchante after all. The Trustees of the library have asked the Art Commission to reconsider its decision against the propriety of putting the statue in the place for which it was intended by Architect McKim, and the Commissioners promised to consider the matter of reconsideration. This action of the Trustees is based on the fact that the commission has never seen anything but a copy of the statue, and the hope is expressed that after it has seen the original its views will be so far modified as to admit it to the seclusion of the courtyard.

Discharged Orderlies Sue.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—Suits have been commenced against Gov. Morton, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, and Speaker Hamilton Fish of the Assembly, who comprise the trustees of public buildings in the sum of $5,000 each by John C. Upton, Edward Pedlow, Nicholas Dowling, and William Finnegan, for personal damages occasioned by their discharge as orderlies in the State Capitol building. These men are veterans, and claimed that they were removed contrary to the veteran law which provides that they could be removed only on charges proved after a hearing.

Runaway Boys Sent Back.

YONKERS, Nov. 10.—Eddie Stanley and James Connors, aged, respectively, fifteen and eleven years, escaped from the Catholic Protectory Sunday last and returned to their homes in this city. Word was sent to the police, and they were arrested at an early hour this morning and taken before Judge Kellogg, who promptly returned them to the Protectory.

SOCIETY AND ITS HORSES

BETTER ATTENDANCE AT THE GARDEN THAN ON MONDAY.

Fashionable Set Undecided as to Whether a Social Success Will Be Achieved, but the Horses Are All Right.

In only a slight degree, and that at evening, was the social atmosphere of the Horse Show yesterday more lively and gay than that of Monday.

The morning and afternoon sessions were really dull in comparison with those of the show's second day in former years, and this started many prophecies of an untoward nature. New-York society this year is undoubtedly and indisputably holding back from active participation in its once most favored function, and in the clubs, drawing rooms, and other fashionable resorts, a discussion of the decline of the show in social form is constantly carried on.

"Too many people are in mourning," says one critic. "Too many people feel poor," says another. "New-York is wearied of what is no longer a novelty," says still another, and so the talk runs on, and the problem is not satisfactorily solved.

There is probably some truth in all these varied arguments, and, perhaps, all these assigned causes combined are sufficient to account for the evident fact of the dullness of the Show's first two days.

The managers, however, are not discouraged, and argue that by to-day the old-time social brilliancy of the show will return, and the old-time crowds pour into the Garden. Perhaps they are correct in their judgment, and both the society and the general public are willing to be converted and to see the present conditions altered for the better.

Of the morning and afternoon sessions there is little to be said from the social standpoint. A small contingent onyl of society people witnessed the jumping of green hunters and the judging of light Shetland stallions, and a number of Shetland brood mares. By noon these had all departed, and it was nearly 4 o'clock before the society crowd again appeared, and then only in small detachments.

It was whispered early in the afternoon that Mrs. Oliver Belmont would not occupy her box, and this was attributed to her desire to show her respect for the memory of her former mother-in-law, Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, whose funeral had taken place in the morning.

Later on came the sad news of the death of Miss Julia Jay, the young daughter of Col. William Jay, and then Mrs. Belmont's absence, as well as that of Miss Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Bronson and daughter, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and others was accounted for. Mrs. Belmont's most intimate woman friend is Mrs. Jay, while Col. Jay is not only her own and her husband's friend, but her lawyer.

Mrs. Jay was Miss Lucy Oelrichs, a sister of Messrs. Hermann and Charles Oelrichs, so that her daughter's death removes another large family connection, not only from the Horse Show, but from society in general for some time to come.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Frederick Benedict, Mrs. Frank Hoffman, Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mrs. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. Reeves-Merritt, and other married belles were, however, all present, as were also Miss Woodward, Miss Gertrude Barclay, Miss Eleanor Sedley, the Misses Wetmore, and other New-York belles, while Miss Susie Sturgis of Philadelphia and Miss Nannie Reeves of Baltimore led the contingent of beauties from other cities.

There were too many empty boxes and seats, however, and too much depression over the news of Miss Jay's death to make the afternoon session other than a dull one, and by 6 o'clock the Garden was virtually deserted by the society occupants.

The evening session was an improvement, not only on that of the afternoon, but of Monday evening, and although the public attendance was noticeably small, the boxes and seats were for the first time almost all filled, and the Garden looked like the Horse Show of old for a time. Mr. and Mrs. John K. Van Renssalear were in the Bronson box, and Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden and their daughter, in that of Secretary Whitney. The Belmont box was again empty.

Mrs. Frederick Benedict in dark blue, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who was in light yellow; Mrs. Albert Stevens, who was in dark blue; Mrs. George B. de Forest in gray, Mrs. George Gould in gray, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany in brown, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish in brown, were the centres of attraction among the married women.

Mrs. Van de Veer Green of London, the contralto, who sang with Albani last season and who is well known in New-York society, attracted much attention. Mrs. Green is a remarkably handsome brunette, and her beauty was well set off by a gown of light purple shot with red, and a most effective bonnet of black with red trimmings.

Miss Eleanor Sedley, who was in light yellow; Miss Susie Sturgis of Philadelphia, who wore gray, trimmed with pink, and Miss Nannie Reeves of Baltimore, whose striking gown of gray and black and ermine cape was completed by a blue poke hat, with white pompon and tied with cherry ribbons, were the undoubted belles of the evening.

The society men were out in force, and all the leading clubs were well represented. Still there was a lack of "go" in the atmosphere, and a general expression that the show lacked the life of former years. To-day will be the crucial one of the show, as far as its social success or failure is concerned.

IN THE SHOW RING.

A Few Notes About the Competition in the Classes.

It was essentially a day for the horse breeders and lovers at the Garden yesterday. The breeding classes occupied the greater part of the morning, the judges passing on four of the classes for young hackneys. The yearlings came first, and in these classes there seemed a vast deal of interest and a great difference of opinion. The point at issue was whether American breeders can raise hackneys that come up to the English standard. The verdict was a satisfactory one to the hackney breeders; unsatisfactory to the men who are wedded to the American type of horse, the trotter.

Bunching the whole lot as well as the class of stallions shown in the afternoon, it can be said that there was a good showing of the type of stocky, bony horse with hock and knee action, such as park riders deem so desirable, even if there was little in the

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SILVER REPUBLICANS WEAKEN.

Hansbrough and Pettigrew Will Support President McKinley.

DEVIL'S LAKE, N. D., Nov. 10.—Senator Hansbrough, who was supposed to be an ardent silverite, said to-day:

"I do not believe that the silver Senators will in any way attempt to embarrass the new Administration. They are far too loyal to the Government and too sensible to adopt measures which will prevent the majority of Congress from carrying out the wishes of Mr. McKinley and his friends. Besides that, there are enough of them who are protective tariff Republicans who will vote for a measure of that kind. I expect to see a new tariff introduced at the earliest opportunity, and I believe that it will receive the support of every Republican Senator from the silver States."

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 10.—Senator Pettigrew last night addressed the largest audience ever gathered in this city. The Senator said that he would render McKinley every aid possible for him to demonstrate that the tariff was what ailed the country, but wanted to put himself on record by saying that he would resist every section of a tariff bill that provided for a tariff on any article controlled by a trust.

MORE GOLD THAN WANTED.

It Is Still Being Offered at Various Sub-Treasuries.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Treasury, for the first time in several years, is receiving gold in considerable quantities for customs duties. From this reason and from the further fact previously mentioned in these dispatches, that gold is being withdrawn from hoarding places and deposited in the various Sub-Treasuries, the gold balance at the close of business to-day had increased to $122,234,315.

The present policy of the department is to discourage the receipt of gold, as the Treasury has not on hand, without inconveniencing itself, sufficient currency to exchange for all the gold likely to be offered. The present Treasury balance is $229,803,000, of which (exclusive of the $122,000,000 gold) $51,853,000 is in greenbacks, and $39,471,000 in Sherman notes. Only $13,343,000 of silver certificates remain in the Treasury.

NO MORE GOLD RECEIVED.

Sub-Treasury Here Can Handle No More at Present.

Gold from the general public was shunned at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. The Treasury gained about $500,000 in gold through Assay Office checks paid in currency.

At the Clearing House, while $700,000 in gold was received from the Fourth National Bank, Manager William Sherer said that no more would be received.

"We can't handle it at present," he said. "We have now in vaults $200,000,000, $37,300,000 in gold. Depositors will have to wait our convenience. Balances are regulated by Clearing House gold certificates. All I fear now," he added, facetiously, "is an overissue of gold. We are threatened with it."

No imports of gold were received at this port yesterday.

A $2 TAX ON BEER.

Secretary Carlisle's Alleged Plan for Raising Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The continued increase in the deficit is now engaging the attention of Secretary Carlisle, and will be treated of by him in his annual report. It is rumored that he will recommend an increase in the tax on beer from $1 to $2 per barrel. This proposition is said to be favored by Commissioner Miller.

The Treasury deficit for this month up to date—the 3d of the month having passed—is $4,453,000, making an aggregate since July 1, 1895, of $37,342,000.

K. of L. in Secret Session.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The twentieth annual General Assembly of the Knights of Labor began its work this morning in secret session. Several women were included among the delegates.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are threatening weather, with showers.

An area of high pressure covers the Atlantic States, highest on the New-England coast. The pressure is also relatively high on the Northern Rocky Mountain slope, where low temperatures prevail. A storm of considerable intensity is central in Wisconsin, moving rapidly nearer. It is attended by high southerly winds on the lakes.

Southeasterly gales will prevail on the lower lakes, and the winds will shift to high northwest Wednesday on the upper lakes. The pressure is also low on the northern Pacific coast. The barometer has risen over New-England and throughout the Rocky Mountain districts; it has fallen in the central valleys, and especially over the lakes.

The temperature is higher in all districts east of the Mississippi River, and colder on the Rocky Mountain slope.

Rain or snow has fallen in the lake regions and on the Northern Rocky Mountain slope.

Threatening weather, with rain and increasing southerly winds, is indicated for New-England, the Middle States, the Ohio Valley, and the lake regions.

The weather will clear, with a decided fall in temperature in the Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys. The weather will be generally fair in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, also on the Rocky Mountain slope, and the temperature will fall decidedly in the northern portion of the West Gulf States.

Signals are displayed at all lake stations.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	65	40	41
6 A. M.	56	41	40
9 A. M.	46	42	43
12 M.	40	46	45
4 P. M.	39	45	49
6 P. M.	38	46	48
9 P. M.	37	46	48
12 P. M.	35	46	47

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	45½
Weather Bureau	44
Corresponding date 1895	46
Corresponding date for last twenty years	48

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 3, Column 7.

A TRIUMPH FOR OLNEY

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY HAS WON IN THE VENEZUELAN MATTER.

General Treaty of Arbitration May Be Submitted to the Senate—Great Britain Has Yielded Many of Her Contentions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Americans who have followed the Venezuela case, and who are impatient to hear from their own Government the latest developments of the effort to bring about arbitration of the boundary dispute, are doubtless wishing tonight that a banquet could be provided at which Secretary Olney might add to the welcome information last night volunteered by Lord Salisbury at the Lord Mayor's dinner in London. That Secretary Olney has something to say there is no sort of doubt. That he will not say it is almost as certain as that the British Foreign Office has, from the first of this dispute, been much more willing to surrender information that has been the Department of State of the United States.

Lord Salisbury has said that the controversy is at an end. Secretary Olney does not talk about it as freely, and the assumption must be that he does not feel justified in being so emphatic and conclusive as was Lord Salisbury. That he is gratified is evident, and he has reason to be. A glance at the correspondence, begun in February last, and just made complete by the release of two letters referred to in Lord Salisbury's revelations last night, shows that Mr. Olney has argued the British Foreign Office around to his side of the proposition for arbitration so completely that he must come out of the State Department entitled to wear some plumes of satisfaction. He has about achieved the greatest of victories in the name of arbitration.

An important contention insisted upon by Mr. Olney, to which Lord Salisbury has as yet offered no convincing answer, is that, in any scheme of arbitration, either general or particular and special, between the United States and Great Britain, it must be agreed beforehand that the arbitration shall be final. Lord Salisbury argued that in certain cases there should be the right of appeal after arbitration, which Secretary Olney cogently insisted would make arbitration farcical.

While much remains to be cleared up in the correspondence to be published, it is plain that the treaty of arbitration of the Venezuela boundary will be offered to the Senate with a proviso that the finding of the arbitrators must be final, and that, in defining the boundary, the line will be run so as to exclude all settlements not made within fifty or forty years. Secretary Olney suggested sixty years as the limit within which settlement or occupation should be regarded as valid for establishing a right to claim, and it is understood that Lord Salisbury proposed forty years as a substitute. The fifty-year limit of occupation, therefore, seems to have been the compromise accepted as reasonable and satisfactory as a basis of agreement.

The prompt action of the Venezuela Boundary Commission in announcing that it will defer its report is at the suggestion of the Department of State. It would be indelicate and perhaps embarrassing for that body to go on preparing its report on the matter with the announcement from Salisbury that the dispute is settled. But there is assurance that the material collected by the commission will not be cast aside. It will be submitted to the President in due season, and by and by it is supposed that it will find its way into print after the Venezuelans shall have accepted the settlement that has been brought about by the exercise by the United States of its good offices to settle a vexatious and sometimes threatening question, which not many months ago appeared likely to embroil at least two nations in war.

As yet Venezuela has not taken part in the effort to settle the boundary, except through the United States. With its settlement, or perhaps before, in order to facilitate business, it is probable that Venezuela and Great Britain will once more resume diplomatic relations.

Secretary Olney's effort to bring about a settlement of the Venezuela boundary dispute will be a great achievement if it shall result in a finding acceptable to Great Britain and Venezuela; but if it shall bring about a convention between the United States and Great Britain for the arbitration of all disputes between those countries, as Secretary Olney hopes it will, the winning of the pacific adjustment of the Venezuela-Guiana boundary will constitute but a small part of the claim that the Secretary will have won to the gratitude of two great nations.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Secretary Olney Insists on a Clear Statement of England's Position.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Two letters which were exchanged between the United States and Great Britain regarding Venezuela since the presentation of Mr. Olney's counter proposition of June 12, were given to the press at the State Department this afternoon, and help materially to clear up the situation. In a dispatch of May 22, 1896, Lord Salisbury had proposed an evenly divided commission to report upon territory in dispute outside the so-called settled districts, and Secretary Olney had suggested the provision for a commission of unequal numbers. The next dispatch was from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote, and was as follows:

"Foreign Office, July 3, 1896.

"Sir: I have to acknowledge your Excellency's dispatch of 15th June, inclosing a note from Mr. Olney, in which he explains the reasons that induce the Government of the United States to withhold their assent from the proposals with respect to the Venezuelan frontier contained in my dispatch of the 22d May.

"The arguments by which Mr. Olney supports this view will receive the careful consideration of her Majesty's Government. I am not now writing to you for the purpose of discussing them. My object in addressing your Excellency is to point out that in a matter of some importance, Mr. Olney—owing doubtless to the inadequacy of my own explanation—has misapprehended the purport of the proposal which I had the honor to make to him—he states that 'it appears to be a fundamental condition that the boundary line, decided to be the true one by the arbitrators, shall not operate upon territory bona fide occupied by a British subject—shall be deflected in every such case so as to make such territory part of British Guiana.'

"This was not the intention of my proposals, and the language of my dispatch of

22d May does not, I think, fairly bear this construction. I proposed that 'the tribunal should not have power to include such districts as the territory of Venezuela,' but I did not propose that they should not necessarily be assumed, without further proof, to be part of British Guiana. I only stipulated that the ownership of them was not to be decided by the tribunal, which, in our judgment, was inadequate for this purpose, though it was adequate for the assignment of the unsettled districts. The settled districts shown to be in dispute by the inquiries of the commission were to be disposed of by subsequent negotiation. The claim of Venezuela is so far-reaching that it brings into question interests and rights which cannot properly be disposed of by an unrestricted arbitration. It extends as far as the Essequibo; it covers two-thirds of the Colony of British Guiana; it impeaches titles which have been unquestioned for many generations. These districts must be treated separately, and until further inquiry has thrown more light upon the matter, it is only by reserving the settled districts generally that this can be done.

"The view of her Majesty's Government is that, where the matter in issue is of great importance and involves rights which belong to a considerable population, and are deeply cherished by them, special precautions against any miscarriage of justice are required, of which I have indicated the general character in this correspondence, but which are not required where a little unoccupied territory is alone in question. It is for this reason that her Majesty's Government proposed to except these districts from the jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal, though it could deal adequately with the disputed claims to territory that is not occupied. But they did not intend by that stipulation to ask the Government of the United States to prejudge any questions which had been raised, or might be raised, with respect to the ownership of settled districts. This part of the subject, confessedly the most difficult part, would have been reserved for separate examination.

"I should wish you to offer this explanation to Mr. Olney when you have an opportunity, and if he desires it, give him a copy of this dispatch. I will reserve for another occasion the observations which, after consideration, I may have to make in reply to the general argument of his note.

"SALISBURY."

Secretary Olney's Reply.

Secretary Olney's reply to this letter follows:

"Department of State,
"Washington, July 13, 1896.

"Your Excellency: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of a copy of Lord Salisbury's dispatch to you of the 3d inst. Its object is to explain that his Lordship, in his previous dispatch of May 22, did not intend that the boundary line fixed by the proposed arbitral tribunal should include in British Guiana any territory bona fide occupied by a British subject Jan. 1, 1887. But as such territory must fall upon one side or the other of any complete boundary line, and was certainly not in any event to be assigned to Venezuela, all the present explanation would seem to show is that Lord Salisbury's proposals of May 22 contemplated not a complete boundary line, but a part or parts of such line—namely, such part or parts as might divide uninhabited or unsettled territory. Such a conclusion requires a somewhat heroic construction of a paper which, in terms, proposes 'the following basis of settlement of the Venezuelan boundary dispute,' by which the two Governments are to endeavor to agree 'to a boundary line' upon the basis of a certain report, and by which, in absence of such an agreement, an arbitral tribunal is 'to fix the boundary line upon the basis of such report.'

"Nothing in this language intimates that anything less than a complete boundary line is to be the outcome of the plan suggested.

"The discussion, however, is hardly worth pursuing. If Lord Salisbury did not make his meaning clear in the dispatch of May 22, he certainly is entitled to make it clear now. There is another part of the dispatch which seems to me of more importance and upon which I wish to base an inquiry. 'The claim of Venezuela,' it is claimed, 'is so far-reaching that it brings into question interests and rights which cannot properly be disposed of by an unrestricted arbitration. It extends as far as the Essequibo; it covers two-thirds of the Colony of British Guiana; it impeaches titles which have been unquestioned for many generations.' That Venezuela claims territory extending to the Essequibo, or covering two-thirds of the colony of British Guiana, cannot be regarded as being of itself an insuperable obstacle to unrestricted arbitration. But the objection that the Venezuelan claim 'impeaches titles which have been unquestioned for many generations' is undoubtedly of the most weighty character. The inquiry I desire to put, therefore, is this: Can it be assumed that her Majesty's Government would submit to unrestricted arbitration the whole of the territory in dispute, provided it be a rule of the arbitration, embodied in the arbitral agreement, that territory which has been in the exclusive, notorious, and actual use and occupation of either party for even two generations, or, say, for sixty years, shall be held by the arbitrators to be the territory of such party? In other words, will her Majesty's Government assent to unrestricted arbitration of all the territory in controversy with the period for the acquisition of title by prescription fixed by agreement of the parties in advance at sixty years?

"I inclose copy of the dispatch for Lord Salisbury's use, I should be glad to have its substance transmitted by cable, that it may be published with the other correspondence on the 18th inst.

"RICHARD OLNEY."

THE COMMISSION'S FUTURE.

Will Devote Itself to the Arrangement of Data.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Venezuelan Commission met to-day, with all members present. The report of Prof. Burr, who has been at The Hague studying Dutch archives, was received, and the professor was heard on it.

Mr. Malet-Prevost, Secretary of the commission, made the following statement after to-day's session:

"The statements of Lord Salisbury, as reported in the morning papers, make it probable that the boundary dispute now pending between Great Britain and Venezuela will be settled by arbitration at an early day. Under these circumstances, the commission, while continuing its deliberations in the preparation and orderly arrangement of many valuable maps, reports, and documents which have been procured and used in the course of its labors, does not propose to formulate any decision for the present of the matters subject to its examination. It will continue its sessions from time to time, but with the hope and expectation that a friendly and just settlement of all pending differences between the Nations interested will make any final decision on its part unnecessary."

LONDON PRESS APPROVES.

The Settlement Said to be Honorable to All Involved.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The announcement made by Lord Salisbury in his speech at the Guildhall last night, of the practical settlement of the Venezuelan trouble, has been received with expressions of satisfaction by this afternoon's newspapers. The Pall Mall Gazette, in its comments, says that additional enthusiasm was given to the satisfaction with which the Premier's declaration was received by the presence of Mr. Bayard, United States Ambassador, at the banquet. "The solution," the paper adds, "is in every way honorable and final, and will naturally strengthen the ties between the two Nations."

The Westminster Gazette thinks that both Lord Salisbury and Secretary Olney are entitled to say that no principle for which they originally contended has been sacrificed by them.

The Globe says the amicable and honorable settlement of the difficulty is creditable alike to the United States and Great Britain.

The St. James's Gazette says that the question as to who is to be the arbitrator still remains to be settled. If it is to be the United States, the so-called settlement involves a surrender on the part of Great Britain, as the United States has been a party to the dispute, and is not entitled to act as its judge.

The St. James's Gazette, in another article in reference to Mr. Bayard's approaching retirement from the post of United States Ambassador in view of the result of the Presidential election, pays tribute to his many high qualities, and says that without reflection upon any of his predecessors, no American Minister since Lowell has been in all respects so acceptable to the English people and London society.

Mr. Bayard has expressed his appreciation of his cordial reception at the Guildhall banquet last evening, and his belief that the American law of twenty years' possession will prevail in the case of settlers in the disputed districts of Venezuela.

VIEWS OF LAWYERS.

"A Triumph for the Administration," Says Simon Sterne.

Lawyers, especially those who deal with legal questions that concern nations, were greatly interested yesterday in the news from London that Lord Salisbury had announced the amicable settlement of the Venezuelan question, and that the United States had made the proposition on which agreement was reached.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES found a number of these men yesterday afternoon, and asked them as to the effects and precedents of the terms of settlement.

"I regard it, for one thing, as a triumph for the Administration," said Simon Sterne. "It crowns the work of President Cleveland. But it does even more than that.

"It establishes for all time the scope of the Monroe doctrine and the position of the United States on this side of the water.

"The greatest maritime and colonization nation on the face of the earth has assented to the proposition made by the United States, and we have fixed in the minds of the rulers of Europe that we have something to say about Government and property rights in this hemisphere.

"The decision that fifty years of possession of territory shall establish ownership is one that will govern all future international complications of the same kind. And it is founded on simple justice. The term is in excess of that which is part of the laws of New-York. Here a man who has held a piece of property twenty years cannot be disturbed in his possession of it. In Pennsylvania the time is twenty-five years. In the case of Venezuela the greater of these is doubled.

"The basis of agreement is simply a broadening of that which applies here. Suppose you acquired possession of a piece of property in this city. You lived on it, built on it, improved it in many ways, and had leases on it. Somebody knew, or thought he knew, at the very beginning of your possession that he could disprove your title. But he sat calmly by and watched you spend your money, and then when, say, twenty years were up, he pounced upon it. Would it be right that you should be forced to turn it over to him? Certainly not, and the very same scheme of justice applies to this Venezuelan question.

"There never has been a question like it, as far as I know, and what has been done now will, in all likelihood, be the guide for the future. What Great Britain does is apt to be a guide for the rest of the nations. It is a magnificent achievement for the last months of President Cleveland's Administration. It establishes the effectiveness of the Monroe doctrine for all time."

Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard of Stillman & Hubbard was asked as to the settlement of the question as a precedent with reference to international law.

"I think," he said, "that there is nothing that can have more than a suggestive effect should questions of this nature come up again. The decision of England is not based on International law, and I do not think it likely to become a part of international law. It seems to me that Lord Salisbury's announcement indicates that England has been courteous."

"Does the settlement of the matter, in your opinion, exercise any influence on the Monroe doctrine and its potency?" the reporter asked.

"Yes," said Gen. Hubbard. I suppose it has made the scope of that doctrine broader than was intended, even by President Monroe when he promulgated it. But I do not think there is any reason why the United States should go into the business of regulating the boundaries of South American countries."

"I haven't paid enough attention to Lord Salisbury's statement yet to be able to tell what the effect of the settlement might be," said James C. Carter.

"Will it, in your opinion, have any effect in international matters of the future?" the reporter asked.

"I can't tell," was the reply. "Everything that happens has an effect on everything else."

MORRISON SENT TO PRISON.

A Ten-Year Sentence for Embezzling Funds of Rensselaer County.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—In the Supreme Court, in this city, this afternoon, ex-County Treasurer George H. Morrison pleaded guilty to two indictments for misappropriating county funds, and was sentenced to ten years and five months' imprisonment in Clinton Prison. His decision to plead guilty was determined upon shortly after the reconvening of court for the afternoon session.

George H. Morrison is ex-cashier of the National Bank of Troy, and prior to the first week in October was County Treasurer of Rensselaer County. Immediately after the closing of the doors of the bank rumors affecting the solvency of Mr. Morrison and relative to his management of the affairs of the County Treasurership became prevalent. He subsequently transferred to his bondsmen all his real and personal property, valued at about $100,000. On the same day as the transfer Mr. Morrison was taken into custody on a warrant, charging grand larceny in misappropriating about $20,000 due the City of Troy for money collected under the Raines law. He was bailed on this charge, the bond being for $40,000.

A day or two later, as a result of the investigation of the accounts of the County Treasurer by the Board of Supervisors, he was again taken into custody on a charge of grand larceny, in misappropriating about $250,000 of county funds. He was indicted by a Grand Jury two weeks ago, and his trial was commenced to-day, and seven jurors had been obtained when court adjourned for the noon recess.

For a day or two rumors had been current that he would plead guilty, and on the opening of court this afternoon counsel intimated that the accused would so plead.

The specific indictment on which the accused was sentenced was for refusing to pay to his successor as County Treasurer two distinct sums of county money.

Mr. Morrison is forty-six years of age, and has always resided in Troy. He was a member of the Rensselaer County bar, and has been prominent in manufacturing and banking circles for a number of years.

To Protect Macadamized Roads.

The Street and Water Board of Jersey City has prepared an ordinance designed to protect the newly macadamized roads. These are Arlington, Bayview, and Garfield Avenues. The trucking on them has become very heavy since the new pavement was put down, and much damage already has been done. The ordinance provides that vehicles which weigh, with their loads, 2,000 pounds or over, shall be provided with tires not less than three inches wide, and vehicles weighing 5,000 pounds or over shall have tires not less than four inches wide. The penalty varies from $5 to $25, in the discretion of the court. The ordinance excepts vehicles delivering goods in the streets named, provided they enter and leave by the cross street nearest their destination.

Scrofula

Lurks in the blood of nearly every one. It may be speedily cured by purifying the blood with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.

SOCIETY AND ITS HORSES

Continued from Page 1.

way of speed. Some of the lot showed a good bit of speed, but were "shy" on action, and where there was plenty of action the speed seemed missing when the youngsters were tried out.

One English expert declared them to be a bad lot, and on the other hand, a man born and raised in a great hackney breeding district declared the showing to be a good one. The American cannot tell which was right; he is an uncultured individual in the hackney line. But the work of the judges was generally conceded to be all that could be desired. The results of their deliberations is published elsewhere, in the list of awards.

Show of the Ponies.

The show of Shetland ponies and other ponies pleased the children who were in the Garden in the morning. The calico-colored stallions in their class and the brood mares, with their kittenish offspring, were a source of never-ending delight to the older folks as well as to the children, and were the most attractive features of the exhibitions in the daylight hours. In the afternoon the ponies were shown in harness, nine contesting for the honors. Half of these were shown as they should be, with children handling them. The others were shown with great hulks of manhood sitting in children's basket carts or village carts, something that was wholly out of place and should not be permitted. The men looked like the clowns in a circus who ride into the ring on diminutive donkeys. Instead of sending these badly handicapped teams out of the ring, as should have been done, some of them were even permitted to win prizes.

One of the prettiest pictures was a young man driving a pretty pony to a basket cart, with a pretty little Miss of perhaps five years rigged out with a "picture hat" and dressed both richly and tastefully. It was perfectly appropriate, yet the best the judges would do was to place this turnout fourth, while the blue ribbon went to "one of our set," Col. John Jacob Astor. His pony may have been the best, but it was not shown in a fashion that should have been required, say, with one of the Colonel's children driving.

The Harness Classes.

The harness classes brought out the usual lively competition. The first of these, for pairs, resulted in another victory for that new comer to the show ring, Louis W. Wormser, who showed a splendid pair of chestnuts, Don Wilkes and His Excellency. "Fatty" Bates got the second and fourth prizes, and the third fell to Commodore E. D. Morgan's handsome pair. The evening competition was for pairs of high steppers. There was a long delay about the selection of the winners, W. Gould Brokaw finally coming off victorious, as Fred Ashinden showed his pair, Ruth and Meteor, in admirable style. "Charley" Bates got second honors with a pair, in which action was so perfect that they just beat out Blazeaway and Golden Rod, a splendid pair of performers and frequent prize winners.

Former Congressman Charles M. Reed of Erie, Penn., carried off the honors for pairs of roadsters with Alice Leyburn and Georgie M., a smashing good pair, who would show even better on the road than in the ring. W. G. Leland's pair of blacks, that were placed second, were also a perfect pair for the road, and there was not a bad team in the lot.

Four-in-Hand Teams.

The four-in-hand teams shown in Class 66 before perfectly appointed drags were a delight to the eye. There were four of the six entries in the ring, and lively interest was manifested in the competition for the judges' favor. "Dick" Carmen cleverly piloted Oliver H. P. Belmont's mahogany bays on a drag having a black body and maroon and scarlet trimmings. This vehicle glistened like a gem of rare water. The Belmont team captured the blue ribbon after many manoeuvres.

In the opinion of the judges, Charles F. Bates's team of light bays ranked next in the order of merit. Mr. Bates showed them off as only that whip can. His coach was a primrose in color, and perfect as to appointments. His leaders and wheelers were equally lively, and kept up a regular park gait. Louis Wormser's team of light bays, having white feet all around, shown to a black drag, were cleverly handled by Mr. Conway. The team, as a whole, was very stylish. It took fourth prize. The other competitor was Charles A. Baudouine's team, shown to a yellow coach. The leaders were much livelier than the pole horses.

A feature of the evening show was the parade of twenty-seven of the mounted municipal police, under command of Sergt. Egan. Their drill was a pretty one, their horses a splendid lot, far exceeding those in any of the riding-school saddle horse class in the opinion of such as have an aversion to the bob-tailed and frequently artificially gaited and uncertain-footed animals of the saddle classes. The prize for the best of the police horses was won by Patrolman John J. Doolady's Terrifier, this officer having won blue ribbons before this, as had John Hoey, who, with Sunshine, had this year to be content with the third prize.

The jumping contests were a decided improvement over those of the opening day. In the class for heavyweight green hunters Adam Beck's Huntsman carried off the honors. In the class of middleweight green hunters the ribbon went to S. D. & L. W. Riddle's mare Kennett, a bold and clever jumper.

AWARDS FOR SECOND DAY.

Results in All the Classes That Were Judged Yesterday.

Following are the awards in all the classes judged yesterday:

Class 92.—Shetland stallions, not exceeding 46 inches—First prize, $80, George Green's b. s. Montreal II., 40 inches, 4 years; second prize, $40, Master Thomas L. Watt, Jr.'s skew s. Montreal, 43¼ inches, 16 years; third prize, $20, Thomas L. Watt's skew g. Kelpie, 44½ inches, 6 years; highly commended, Thomas L. Watt's skew g. Monte Carlo, 42¾ inches, 8 years.

Class 93.—Shetland brood mares, not exceeding 46 inches, in foal or with foal at foot—First prize, $80, Thomas L. Watt's b. m. Gladdys, 40 inches, 8 years; second prize, $40, George Green's skew m., 42 inches, 4 years; third prize, $20, George Green's skew m. Maritona, 42 inches, 6 years; highly commended, Thomas L. Watt's skew m. Patterson's Jewell, 42 inches, 6 years.

Class 112.—Hackney stallions, yearlings, foaled in 1895, height not considered—First prize, $125, A. J. Cassatt's ch. Patriot, by Cadet, dam by Freedom; second prize, $60, H. G. and R. Cheney's ch. Flash, by Dr. Drake-Laughing Water; third prize, $30, Hillhurst Farm's b. Hillhurst Sensation, by Heyton Shales-Miss Baker; highly commended, Fresh Meadows Farm's ch. Langton Performer II., by Langton Performer-Lady Emily.

Class 113.—Hackney fillies, foaled in 1895, height not considered—First prize, $125, Frederick C. Stevens's ch. Lady Valentine, by Grangansion II.-Lady Lillian; second prize, $60, H. G. and R. Cheney's ch. Greta, by Dr. Parke-Adela; third prize, $30, F. G. Bowne's ch. Indian Princess, by Rathbone Performer-Princess Royal; highly commended, Frederick C. Stevens's ch. Miss Sutton, by Chocolate, Jr.-Leconfield Nancy.

Class 28.—Hackney stallions, 2 years old, foaled in 1894, height not considered—First prize, $125, E. W. Twaddell's ch. Rickell, by Cadet-Miss Rickell; second prize, $60, E. W. Twaddell's ch. Erling, by Cadet-Lizette; third prize, $30, George Green's ch. Forest Beau, by Rufus, Jr.-May Queen; highly commended, E. B. Jourdan's br. Chancellor III., 15.2½, by Candidate-Plantagenet.

Class 32.—Hackney mares, 2 years old, foaled in 1894, height not considered—First prize, $125, Prescott Lawrence's ch. Frills, by Fashion-Ready; second prize, $60, Frederick C. Stevens's b. Lady Sutton, by Chocolate, Jr.-Duchess of Connaught; third prize, $30, A. Cassatt's ch. Polly, by Cadet-Portia; highly commended, H. G. and R. Cheney's ch. Pinta, by Dr. Parke-Laughing Water.

Class 46.—Harness horses, pairs, over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15 hands; shown to light four-wheeled vehicles—First prize, $200, Louis W. Wormser's ch. g. Don Wilkes, 14.3½, 5 years, and ch. g. His Excellency, 14.3¼, 6 years; second prize, $100, New-York Coach, Horse and Cob Company's br. g. Alarm, 14.3½, 7 years, and br. g. Adventurer, 15, 6 years; third prize, $50, E. D. Morgan's ch. g. Jack Horner, 14.2½, and ch. m. Miss Muffat, 14.3; highly commended, New-York Coach, Horse and Cob Company's b. g. Alpine, 14.3, 6 years, and b. g. Annex, 14.3, 6 years.

Class 16.—Roadsters, pairs, 4 years old or over, shown to harness or wagon—First prize, $250, Charles M. Reed's br. m. Alice Leyburn, 15.2¾, 5 years, by Baron Wilkes-Mamie, and br. m. Georgie M., 15.2¼, 5 years, by Wilton; second prize, $125, William G. Leland's blk. g. Diablo, 15.2, 4 years, and blk. g. Angelo, 15.2, 4 years; third prize, $60, Frank Ferguson's b. m. Emma, 15.2, 5 years, by Albert, dam by Larry, and b. m. Nellie, 15.2, 5 years, by Lamberton, dam by Ethan Allen; highly commended, Mrs. J. G. Smith's b. g. Idol Boy, 14.3, 9 years, and b. g. Idol Boy, Jr., 14.3, 8 years.

Class 4.—Trotters, stallions, 4 years old or over, kept for service; shown by the side of saddle horses—First prize, $300, A. A. Bonner's King Rene, Jr., b., 6 years, by King Rene-Crepe Lisse; second prize, $150, Mrs. John A. Goldsmith's Burlingame, br., 15.2, 5 years, by Guy Wilkes-Sable; third prize, $75, B. W. Ford's Cedric the Saxon, b., 15.3, 8 years, by Red Wilkes, dam by Young Jim; highly commended, Edward Willetts & Son's Island Wilkes, g., 8 years, by Red Wilkes-Minnie Patchen.

Class 75.—Saddle horses, 15.2 hands or over, 3 years old or over, up to carrying 200 pounds—First prize, $150, W. Stanton Elliott's Rosemary, ch. m., 15.3, 6 years, ridden by owner; second prize, $75, W. A. McGibbon's Lachine, b. g., 16 hands, 5 years, ridden by owner; third prize, $30, Robert Maclay's Chloe, b. m., 15.3 hands, 7 years, ridden by Mr. Curran; highly commended, Randall F. Baron's Sir James, b. g., 16 hands, 5 years, ridden by Mr. Cobb.

Class 56.—Carriage horses, not under 15.2 hands; shown before broughams—First prize, $150, A. T. Kemp's Hiatoga, b. g., 16 hands, 6 years, driven by W. Bone; second prize, $75, John H. Shults, Jr.'s, His Majesty, 15.3, aged, driven by Mr. Staply; third prize, $35, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's b. g., (unnamed,) 16, 6 years, driven by Mr. Smith; highly commended, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's b. g., (unnamed,) 16, 6 years, driven by Mr. Burge.

Class 71.—Ponies, 12 hands and not exceeding 13 hands; 3 years old or over—First prize, $80, J. J. Astor's Princess, b. m., 12.3¾ hands, 11 years, driven by Mr. Gargin; second prize, $40, Dr. Frederick S. Dennis's Princess Rose, ch. m., 13, 3 years, driven by Mr. Alwood; third prize, $20, W. M. V. Hoffman's Cock Robin, ch. s., 12.1, 7 years, driven by Ralph White; highly commended, Thomas L. Watt's imp. Mar, blk. s., 13.0½, 9 years, driven by Mr. Honahan.

Class 24.—Hackney stallions, 4 years old or over, foaled in or before 1892, 15.2 hands or over, shown in hand—First Prize, $200, Fred C. Stevens's Langton Performer, ch., 15.3, 4 years, by Duke of Connaught-Fusee; second prize, $100, George Green's Rufus, Jr., ch., 15.3, 9 years, by Rufus-Frisk; third prize, $50, A. D. Cameron's Royalty, ch., 15.2, 5 years, by Rufus-Olivia; highly commended, H. B. Nalle's Stuntney Saunterer, ch., 15.2, 5 years, by Realty-Seabreeze.

Class 66.—Four-in-hands, shown before drags—First prize, $250, Oliver H. P. Belmont's team of bays, Rockingham, Buckingham, Walsingham, and Hurlingham, driven by Richard F. Carmen; second prize, $125, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's team of bays, driven by Charles F. Bates; third prize, $60, Louis W. Wormser's teams of light bays, driven by Mr. Conway.

Class 100.—Green hunters (heavyweight) up to carrying over 190 pounds—First prize, $200, Adam Beck's Hutsman, ch. g., 16.1, 4 years, ridden by Mr. Wilson; second prize, $100, J. W. and H. V. Colt, Jr.'s, Picnic, b. g., 16, 7 years, ridden by Mr. Flynn.

Class 70.—Saddle horses, over 14.1 hands and under 15 hands, up to carrying 160 pounds—First prize, $100, E. T. H. Talmadge's Monbund, b. g., 14.3½, 7 years, ridden by Mr. McGibbon; second prize, $50, James W. Hyde's Roderick Random, ch. g., 14.3¾, 6 years, ridden by Mr. Guyer; third prize, $25, W. Stanton Elliott's Comet, ch. g., 14.3, 5 years, ridden by Mr. Elliott; highly commended, E. F. Carmen's Beauty, br. m., 14.3½, ridden by Mr. Rathbone.

Class 110.—Park Police horses, shown at a walk, trot, canter, and gallop—First prize, $200, Patrolman John J. Doolady's Terrifier, b. g., 16 hands, 9 years; second prize, $100, Patrolman Frank A. Baldwin's Harry, b. g., 16 hands, 8 years; third prize, $50, Patrolman John Hoey's Sunshine, b. g., 16 hands, 9 years; highly commended, Patrolman Thomas C. Howard's Bullet, b. g., 16.1 hands, 10 years.

Class 101.—Green hunters, (middle weight,) up to carrying between 165 to 190 pounds, to hounds—First prize, $200, S. D. and L. W. Riddle's Kennett, ch. m., 15.3, aged, ridden by Mr. Riddle; second prize, $100, J. W. and H. V. Colt, Jr.'s, Lucy Glitters, blk. m., 16, 4 years, ridden by Mr. Flynn; third prize, $50, Adam Beck's Longshot, b. g., 16.1, 4 years, ridden by Mr. Cannon; highly commended, F. R. and T. Hichcock, Jr.'s, Peconic, ch. g., 16, ridden by Mr. English.

Class 50.—Pair of high steppers, not under 14.2 hands and under 15.2 hands, shown to a four-wheeled carriage—First prize, $200, W. Gould Brokaw's Ruth, b. m., 15.1¾, 4 years, and Meteor, b. g., 15.1¾, 8 years, driven by Frederick Ashenden; second prize, $100, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's Actress, s. m., 14.3½, 8 years, and Cock Robin, b. g., 15.1, 6 years, driven by William Graham; third prize, $50, George B. Hulme's Blazeaway, ch. g., 15.1, 6 years, and Golden Rod, ch. g., 15.1, 5 years, driven by A. Batonyi; highly commended, Hamilton H. Salmon's Highflyer, br., 15.3¾, 6 years, and Lady Sapphire, br., 15.3¾, 6 years, driven by owner.

To-day's Programme.

The following is the order in which the programme will be carried out to-day:

9 A. M. to 10 A. M.—Horses led or ridden may be exercised in the ring.

10:15 A. M.—Preliminary trial over the jumps of all horses entered in Class 103, Corinthian Class, (no restriction as to rider in this trial;) only those horses then selected will be allowed to compete in that class.

11 A. M.—Judging three pony stallions, Class 91.

11:15 A. M.—Judging twelve standard-bred trotting fillies, Class 8.

11:45 A. M.—Judging four hackney stallions, three years old, Class 27.

12 M.—Judging eight hackney mares, Class 29.

12:30 P. M.—Judging six hackney mares, Class 30.

1 P. M.—Recess.

2 P. M.—Judging eleven ponies under saddle, Class 85.

2:20 P. M.—Judging four pairs of carriage horses, Class 55.

2:35 P. M.—Judging three French coach stallions, Class 39.

2:50 P. M.—Judging four French coach stallions, to be shown with four of their get, Class 37.

3:15 P. M.—Judging nine Street Cleaning Department horses, Class 114.

3:35 P. M.—Judging eight trotters with a record of 2:30 or better, Class 11.

4 P. M.—Judging five hackney stallions, Class 26.

4:15 P. M.—Judging twelve four-in-hands, Class 65.

4:50 P. M.—Judging five hackney stallions, to be shown with four of their get, Class 23.

5:15 P. M.—Judging nine ponies in harness, Class 69.

5:30 P. M.—Judging eight qualified hunters, (middle weight,) Class 96.

6 P. M.—Recess.

8 P. M.—Parade of prize winners.

8:15 P. M.—Judging nine high school horses, Class 81.

8:45 P. M.—Judging forty harness horses, Class 45.

9:30 P. M.—Judging those horses previously selected to compete in Class 103, (the Corinthian class.)

THEIR CONTRACT EXPIRES.

Doubt as to the Relations of Western Union and Bell Telephone.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—It is understood here that the American Bell Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company will continue in amicable relations. It is reported that a contract was signed to-day to replace the one now expired under the terms of which each company agreed to refrain from interfering with the other's business.

Efforts to learn the terms of the new agreement in this city are failures. Treasurer Driver of the telephone company refuses to deny that a new contract has been signed, but refuses equally to say that a contract has been made.

Russell Sage, a Director of the Western Union, when his attention was called to the foregoing dispatch, said ther was no truth in the report that the Western Union and the Bell Telephone Company had made a new agreement.

Melville Egleston, attorney for the Bell Telephone Company, pleaded ignorance, and said that any news relating to a renewal or discontinuance of the relations between his company and the Western Union must come from Boston.

COXEY HAS A NEW SCHEME.

It Includes Demonetization of Both Gold and Silver.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 10.—"Commonwealer" J. S. Coxey has called a conference of all friends of the initiative and referendum and other reforms to meet at the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, Jan. 12, 1897.

At this meeting a platform will be presented declaring for the demonetization of gold as well as silver, State ownership of all railroads, highways, waterways, and telegraph and telephone lines; municipal ownership of all street-car lines, waterworks, market houses, electric light and gas plants; woman suffrage and election of President by direct vote of the people.

Coxey also will propose that National banks should loan money to the people at cost.

Turn Hall Burns, Children Escape.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 10.—The hall of the Des Moines Turner Society, in Eighth Street, burned this afternoon. The flames started under the stage of the theatre, while a class of children were at exercise in the gymnasium, and spread so fast that the children were with difficulty gotten out. The loss amounts to $15,000. F. R. Shepard and Jacob Harris, firemen, were on the roof with a line of hose, when a brick chimney fell, the two men falling with the debris. They were badly hurt, but may recover.

Sunday Law in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 10.—The Southern Railway was found guilty, last February, of running a freight train through Greensborough on Sunday, and was fined $500.

It appealed to the Supreme Court, which this evening affirmed the judgment of the court below, and held that the statute under which the indictment was drawn is not unconstitutional.

Flint's Fine Furniture

to help welcome your Thanksgiving guests. Factory prices.

HOW THE FIGHT WAS WON

MR. HANNA TALKS ABOUT THE LAST CAMPAIGN.

Opponent Was Considered Dangerous Until Patriotic Citizens Took a Hand—Tons of Literature Were Furnished to the Farmers.

Mark A. Hanna was the chief guest of honor at the Republican Club last night. The occasion was the first of the series of monthly dinners which will be given this season by the club. The dinner last night was in the nature of a celebration of the election of McKinley and Hobart.

Cornelius N. Bliss, the President of the club, presided. Covers were laid for 140. Among those seated at the main table were John F. Dillon, Edmund Wetmore, John Murray Mitchell, Abner McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, William Broekfield, C. H. T. Collis, E. C. O'Brien, John W. Vrooman, Anson G. McCook, James H. Blanchard, and C. C. Shayne.

Mr. Hanna, who was accompanied by Gen. Horace Porter, did not arrive until after 10 o'clock. His appearance was the signal for a great outburst of enthusiasm. Mr. Bliss, in introducing Chairman Hanna, said that the club was one of Republican workingmen. As Mr. Hanna arose, he was given three cheers and a tiger. He said, in part:

"This greeting inspires me to suppose that these are some of the workingmen I am alleged to have coerced into voting for McKinley. [Great laughter.] I will explain that the first act of coercion of the campaign was when some New-York gentlemen insisted that I should accept the Chairmanship of the National Committee.

"The campaign was a most peculiar one. It was without a precedent, and if it had not been I was such a tyro I would not have known it. At the beginning of the campaign—which, by the bye, opened itself—I decided to make it one of business, which could not be criticised enough to hurt, even by our opponents. If I have succeeded it is because I brought the business interests under the one banner. The inspiration came from the thought that following the Chicago Convention the battle would be on patriotic lines.

"At first it was difficult to diagnose the situation, but it was soon discovered that we would have on our side a solid phalanx of patriotic citizens. The conclusion was also reached that under the influence of education we could leave the result to the people. The position of our party was misunderstood by a large class of people, particularly the farmers. The poison had been well distributed by our opponents, and the work of eradicating it was by no means easy.

"The work of education was first begun from the Chicago headquarters among the farmers of the States of the Middle West. Our literary bureau had documents prepared by the best minds, and 2,000,000 of these were distributed. Besides, we supplied what is known as 'patent insides' and plate matter to 13,000 weekly newspapers. Even with this work it was found that many farmers did not understand the money question, and an army of 'colporteurs' were sent into seven States of the Middle West.

"These men were instructed to circulate among the farmers and state the case until they understood it. If necessary, they put up at farmers' houses for days at a time. Their work soon showed that the disease among the farmers would yield to treatment. I can best explain how alarming the situation was by telling you that the first poll of Iowa showed 600 majority against us, yet we have carried that State by nearly 80,000 majority. If I told you the story of the campaign I would have to keep you here till morning.

"We'll stay, we'll stay," came in a chorus, and Mr. Hanna proceeded:

"When Bryan was first nominated I was with my chief. I told Gov. McKinley that he would be a hard man to beat. I was familiar with the situation in the middle West, and I pointed out the difficulties that would have to be overcome. Gov. McKinley replied that, notwithstanding that, he had the greatest faith in the loyalty and integrity of the American people. Looking back over all this, it must be admitted that Bryan made a great canvass.

"Upon the occasion of my first visit to New-York I found that our friends regarded the situation with great anxiety and alarm. When I returned here shortly afterward, Bryan had invaded New-York, Bourke Cockran had made his great speech, and our friends thought the fight was won.

"Matters began changing our way, although I was being accused of almost everything—particularly with raising the price of wheat. After I had done this, a wag on the Chicago Exchange wrote me: 'Wheat is high enough; get under a corner.'

"I am receiving a lot of 'taffy,' and I am learning to enjoy it. I hope it will last, for it will be a long time before there will be a similar campaign. In conclusion, I want to say that I have a soft spot for the sound-money Democrats. They frequently consulted our wishes, and finally word was passed along the line to 'vote for McKinley.'"

Gen. Porter, after paying an eloquent tribute to Mr. Hanna, said that that gentleman had refused to become a King in order to remain a Warwick. This was taken to mean that Mr. Hanna would not go into the McKinley Cabinet. He also spoke of an extra session of Congress, as if it had been decided upon.

The other speakers were the Rev. Dr. R. S. McArthur, Edmund Wetmore, and Gen. Tremaine.

COL. CONGER ON THE CABINET.

Thinks It Should Contain a Sound-Money Democrat.

Col. A. L. Conger of Ohio, a former member of the Republican National Committee, arrived in the city last night.

"I am hustling for business rather than politics now," he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "and there are signs that business of all kinds has begun to improve since the election. Money is to be had on much easier terms. There is enough for business enterprises of all kinds. Bankers are glad to take paper which went begging two weeks ago.

"The revival of business should not be at too rapid a rate. 'Business men want no 'boom' that cannot last. They want nothing but a steady growth which will not collapse.

"I certainly hope," said Col. Conger, getting back to politics, "that Major McKinley will give a sound-money Democrat a position in his Cabinet. Too much credit cannot be given to them. I believe they saved the country. Without them, Indiana and some of the closer States would probably have gone to Bryan."

"Filled" Cheese Discovered.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 10.—The Canadian Dairy Commissioner has discovered a large consignment of what appears to be "filled" cheese at Montreal, on its way from Chicago to Glasgow. He has advised the Chief of the Dairy Department at Washington, in order that a stop may be put to this, that all cheese be branded in accordance with the United States law.

The Mule Kicked Viciously.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Joseph Markham is the defendant in a five-thousand-dollar damage suit in the Circuit Court, entered by Daniel Masters for injuries which he claims to have received from a kick by a vicious mule owned by Markham. The animal was loose on the streets the other day, and Masters ventured too close and was severely kicked above the eye.

A Western City in Distress.

NILES, Mich., Nov. 10.—The city of Niles is in a predicament. With an outstanding debt of nearly $240,000, there are prospects that some of the creditors may seize the electric light and water works systems. The Council is unable to pay bonds long past due held by N. W. Harris & Co., Chicago, who declare they will sue the city.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE WORLD'S BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

Dr. E Monin, Secretary of the „Société française d'Hygiène, writes":

It is the remedy valued by sedentary workers whose functions it regulates.

Most valuable to prevent hemorrhoids.

CAUTION: *None genuine without the signature of the firm* **„Andreas Saxlehner"** *on the label.*

COURT WOULD NOT LISTEN.

Lawyer John D. Townsend Was Not Allowed to Argue a Case.

For several weeks Surrogate John H. V. Arnold has had before him the legal dispute over the will of Henry B. Brandt. Brandt was a young man when he died, but he had managed to run through quite a lot of property, which he received from his father. Some had been left, however, and as it was not left to his widow absolutely, the will was contested by her. John D. Townsend,

MAKING UP THE CABINET

WASHINGTON POLITICIANS ARE "MENTIONING" NAMES.

Sherman Talked of Favorably for Secretary of State—New-York's Claim to the Treasury—Recognition for the South.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—There appears to be more anxiety in Washington than in Canton about the composition of Mr. McKinley's Cabinet, and prodigious industry will be developed soon to make up the body of the advisers of the next President. Already there is speculation enough to fill the Cabinet over several times, and of course every ambitious Republican is "mentioning" his favorite as frequently and as advantageously as possible. In all this mention of available men there is constantly to be found some ulterior design on the part of mentioners which the next President will be able to discover without being a man of unusually keen penetration.

Some of the speculation about the next Cabinet is more reasonable and probable than most of it. The suggestion that Senator Sherman shall be the Secretary of State is not without reason and comfortable assurance to those who hope that the new Administration will be prudent in its foreign policy.

Sherman No "Jingo."

There are a great many Republicans who are desirous that the first step of President McKinley shall be to annex Hawaii, and that the annexation of Hawaii shall be followed by acquisition of Cuba, either by purchase or by conquest, made possible by a war brought on in the nature of a friendly extension by us to Cuba of warlike behavior in order to afford Spain a pretext at home for abandoning the war in Cuba and the possession of that island at the same time. Mr. Sherman has not been a "jingo." If he should be chosen as the Secretary of State he would be tolerated by the boisterous and aggressive members of his own party with as little patience as they have shown for the conservative men of the present Administration.

Senator Sherman's age and unwillingness to assume such laborious occupation as that involved in accepting the Treasury may prevent Major McKinley from offering him that position. With Sherman declining, the President will have to look elsewhere.

Although it seems to be a settled opinion in New-York that a man from that State will have the Treasury, the political desire seems to be to find a suitable man for that important office from the West. The Republicans have an inclination to cultivate the good opinion of the West, and it is believed by some of them that the selection of "some good Western man" would go a long way toward removing in advance some of the prejudice that might be felt toward an Eastern man in the Treasury, even if such a man was absolutely free from the suspicion of distrust for the soundness of the West.

What the Army Wants.

Two sorts of men are worried about the War Department. The army itself, which cherishes a notion that it ought to run the department, will favor a Secretary who will not be quite the sort of head that Secretary Lamont has been. He has been really too much the Secretary to please the officers, who hope to have a head who can be managed so as to allow the superior cliques of the service to run it in their own way. Secretary Lamont has been the most attentive and thorough head of the department for many years. He has established some methods of doing business that might be changed if a pliant Secretary should follow him. Some of the names suggested to Major McKinley are plainly of the sort to suggest a figurehead Secretary. But it is highly probable that the man chosen by him will be a soldier of the war for the Union. There are a good many of that sort waiting around to be rewarded for their activity in the campaign.

Upon the theory, perhaps, that as the Navy Department is now held by the South, it ought to be kept by the South, Henry Clay Evans of Tennessee is often talked of as Secretary of the Navy. But if he seeks any position in the Cabinet it is the Post-office Department. Evans was a candidate for the Presidency at St. Louis, and had a considerable following of supporters. In some mysterious way his pretensions were discouraged suddenly, without apparent distress or annoyance manifested by him, and he straightway became an approving individual in the McKinley procession.

Boutelle for the Navy.

A much more likely selection for the Navy Department would be C. A. Boutelle of Maine. He is familiar with the business of the Navy Department. He would be a more temperate and just man in an executive office, undoubtedly, than he has been on the floor of the House at most provoking times, but he would be objectionable to some of the officers of the navy, for the same sort of reasons that cause the officers of the army to oppose the selection of a Secretary of War with too much individuality.

Major McKinley certainly will not take Senator Thurston of Nebraska for Secretary of the Interior. Republican Senators are too scarce to be thus wasted, and it would be a Republican loss to put a Senator in the Cabinet in order to afford the Populists the chance to select his successor. As this is the department the head of which controls the Pension Bureau, there is probability that the Secretary will be selected with reference to his popularity with the old soldiers as well as his assumed ability to understand and properly direct the manifold business departments to be managed by the Secretary.

There seems to be a well-settled opinion that if Mr. Evans of Tennessee be not selected for the Postmaster Generalship it will be offered to Gov. Bradley of Kentucky. The South certainly will have one place in the Cabinet, and some of the people who have been about Mr. McKinley's home and headquarters say that two places will be made for that section.

Maryland may expect to get a place as recognition of its transfer to the Republican column of States. But it would be difficult to get the Maryland Republicans to unite upon the man they would consider capable of filling the office of Postmaster General. Gen. Agnus would be grateful for the honor of a nomination, but it is doubtful whether he could convince all the Republicans of the State that he should have the appointment.

Some Talk of Coudert.

From a Democratic source comes the suggestion that for the Attorney General's place the new President should select F. R. Coudert of New-York, in recognition of the valuable services rendered in the campaign by the gold Democrats of the country. It is safe to say that if the President shall wait to fill the office of Attorney General until Mr. Coudert will accept it he will not fill it at all.

It is believed here by Democrats who rejoice at the defeat of Mr. Bryan more sincerely than they do over the election of McKinley that it will not be possible to induce any Democrat of the sensibility and self-respect of Mr. Coudert to accept any reward from the incoming party. Mr. Coudert was for McKinley as many other Democrats were for him. He differs from him in so many ways that it would be intolerable for him to accept office with him, particularly as a reward for the services of his party, which was not rendered in admiration of the candidate, but in detestation of the heresies taught by his Populistic opponent.

There is an impression among the Western Republicans here that President McKinley will simplify his work by deciding first from which sections he will choose certain members of the Cabinet, and then fill the remaining places by a systematic geographical distribution, giving to the sections the members best qualified to understand the needs of the section from which they are appointed. It is assumed that the Secretary of Agriculture will be taken from the Northwest rather than from the middle West, and that he will be a farmer Secretary. This does not indicate the man so distinctly as to lead one to grasp at his name at once.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

To Make Things They Use and to Help Build Good Roads.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—The much-discussed question of employing the prisoners in the penal institutions of the State so that the product of their labor will not come in competition with outside labor is being carefully considered by the State Prison Commission.

After Jan. 1 the prisoners in the State prisons and reformatories, county penitentiaries, and jails are to be employed in making such articles as may be needed by the inmates of all public institutions throughout the State. In the penitentiaries and jails will be manufactured the articles which will be needed for the institutions in their respective localities, and the articles to be manufactured are to be designated by the Boards of Supervisors. The State Prison Commission is to designate the articles which are to be manufactured in the State prisons and reformatories for use in the State hospitals and other public institutions and buildings. These public institutions submitted to the State Prison Commission some time ago a schedule of such articles as would be needed in the institutions for the year 1897.

The Prison Commission was in session for several hours to-day, and considered these schedules with a view to diversifying the industries which are to be carried on in the different prisons and at the Elmira Reformatory. The industries will be so distributed between the various State prisons that machinery at present in use may be utilized to a great extent.

The Prison Commission will take final action on this question at its next meeting, on Dec. 1. It has been claimed all along that not one-fourth of the prisoners in the State prisons could be kept at work if only supplies for public institutions were manufactured.

President Lispenard Stewart of the State Prison Commission said to-day that the commission hoped to so diversify the industries that all the prisoners in the State prisons and reformatories could be kept almost constantly employed, as is contemplated under the prison provision of the new Constitution, which takes effect Jan. 1 next. The commission seems to think that the prisoners in the penitentiaries, and more especially in the jails, could to some degree be employed on local public works, such as macadamizing public roads and preparing crushed stone for roads. This will be good news for the wheelmen, who are more than ever agitating the question of a complete system of State roads. The National Convention of the League of American Wheelmen, which will meet here in February, will devote a whole day to the discussion of the good roads question, and the members of the Legislature and prominent members of the granges throughout the State will be invited to be present to listen to and take part in the discussion on this all-important question. It is expected that favorable action by the Legislature regarding good roads throughout the State will result from the agitation of the question by the wheelmen.

WOMEN'S CLUB FEDERATION.

Several Papers Read Before the Association Yesterday.

BUFFALO, Nov. 10.—The New-York State Federation of Women's Clubs began its second convention in this city this morning with a large attendance. Mrs. G. W. Townsend, President of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Buffalo, delivered the address of welcome, to which Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jennie June) of New-York, President of the Federation, made response. The reports of officers followed.

Mrs. McBurney, President of the Pennsylvania Federation, gave a five minutes' talk upon the work of the Federation of her State, and was followed by Mrs. Marvin T. Yadlin, ex-President of the New-Jersey Federation. Other papers were read by Mrs. Cornelius Zabriskie, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Mrs. Charles of Cuba, and Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins.

This evening's session was addressed by Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, President of Sorosis, on the subject of "Medical Clubs and Hospitals." Mrs. Bennett Montgomery of Rochester also made an address on "The Comparative Study of Literature," and Dr. Ida C. Bender, President of the Women's Teachers' Association, on "The Teachings of Science in the Public Schools."

FOR THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The Estimated Deficiency for the Coming Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Postmaster General Wilson has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his estimates for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898: The First Assistant Postmaster General's office requires $43,542,500, an increase over the previous year of $2,012,750; the Second Assistant Postmaster General's office, $52,224,500, an increase of $2,835,385; Third Assistant's office, $1,359,100, an increase of $37,400, and the office of Fourth Assistant, $38,311.

For advertisements and miscellaneous matters $6,000 is asked, which make a grand total of $97,515,411, an increase over the estimates for 1897 of $4,943,846.

As the expenditures for the service for 1898 are estimated at $97,515,411 and the revenues expected for the same year are placed at $96,227,076, there will be an estimated deficiency of $1,288,335.

CELEBRATION AT RUTGERS.

Vice President-Elect Hobart a Guest of the College.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 10.—The celebration of the one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the granting of a charter to Rutgers College took place to-day. The exercises began in the Robert F. Ballentine Gymnasium. The Rev. John K. Allen of the class of '65 and Prof. Edward A. Bowser of the class of '68 delivered addresses, after which there was singing by the college Glee Club. Among the prominent persons present at the "charter day" celebration were Garret A. Hobart of Paterson, Vice President-elect of the United States, and many distinguished graduates of the college. Vice President-elect Hobart is an alumnus of the class of '63, and he is at present a member of the Board of Trustees of the college.

At the close of the formal exercises there was an informal reception in honor of Vice President-elect Hobart, at which he was introduced to many of the prominent graduates.

The Unitarian Conference.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The most interesting feature of to-day's session of the twelfth annual meeting of the Unitarian Conference of the United States and Canada was an address by the Rev. Dr. William R. Taylor, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church of this city. Mr. Taylor's subject was "The Crystallization of Liberal Orthodoxy Around the Christocentric Idea, Its Significance as a Liberalizing Element." When the doctor came to a portion of his address in which he said the old narrow spirit of hostility between Christian denominations is over there was a spontaneous burst of applause.

Remarks appreciative of Dr. Taylor's liberal views were made by a number of the delegates to the meeting, including the Rev. S. R. Calthrop of Syracuse and George R. Bertram, a layman of Toronto.

Killed by a Dynamite Explosion.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—A box of dynamite, which was stored in a shanty that had been erected in connection with the construction of a sewer at Germantown, a suburb, exploded to-day, and Tony Brown, an Italian workman, was killed. Brown was the only occupant of the structure, and the cause of the explosion is not known. A fire had been built in the shanty, and this may have had something to do with the disaster.

COL. BROWN'S RESIGNATION

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE MANHATTAN CLUB'S PRESIDENT.

The Letter to President Coudert and the Governors—The Former Analyzes the Trouble and Asks Reconsideration.

Late on election night, when the election of McKinley seemed certain, a number of members of the Union League Club, headed by a brass band, marched to the Manhattan Club. They were cordially received by nearly all of the members of the Manhattan, and were invited into the billiard room. There several speeches were made. John R. Van Wormer, on behalf of the Union League, congratulated the Manhattan Club upon the result of the election as a triumph of true Democratic principles.

Col. William L. Brown, who was present, took exception to the invasion, and sent in his resignation as a member of the Manhattan Club. The following correspondence was had on the subject:

"NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1896.

"To the President and Governors of the Manhattan Club:

"Gentlemen: It is with some regret that I present my resignation as a member of the Manhattan Club. The club was organized for the promotion of Democratic principles, and the membership which I possessed was my pride and pleasure as long as the club was recognized as a Democratic institution.

"I never have, and do not now, question any one's right to vote for whom they please, but I do object, as a member of the club, to the permission of a Union League celebration over a Republican victory in a so-called Democratic club. For this reason I tender my resignation. Sincerely yours,

"W. L. BROWN."

Mr. Coudert's Reply.

"NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1896.

"The Hon. William L. Brown, 32 Park Row:

"My Dear Colonel: I read in the morning papers with mingled astonishment and regret that you had sent in your resignation as a member of the Manhattan Club. The alleged reason for this resignation was that a number of the members of the Union League Club had called at our building in the height of their exhilaration and triumph and had captured some of our brethren and carried them away to enjoy the hospitalities of their political home.

"Personally I confess that I do not see anything objectionable in this. It is well known that our party was hopelessly disrupted, and that many of us—perhaps yourself in your own heart—could not sympathize with the action of the Chicago Convention and thought it quite as good citizens to vote for the Republican candidate. We might have been entirely wrong in this, but it was an honest opinion, and was shared by many. I consider the action of our friends from over the way simply as a graceful and hilarious recognition of the fact that the campaign which had just closed had not been fought on party lines, but had been won by the great body of our citizens, who shared the common belief that the country would be happier and more prosperous if Mr. McKinley were elected than if Mr. Bryan were the victor. Under that impression it was natural enough that they should call upon us and ask some of our brethren to join in their festivities. Why should you or I consider this from too serious a standpoint?

"If it had been the action of the club itself, speaking officially through its constituted organs, you might, perhaps, say that it is not the function of a Democratic club to rejoice at a Democratic defeat, but that the members of opposing clubs should fraternize after an election, especially at 2 o'clock in the morning, is rather a pleasant commentary upon and proof of the innocuous character of our political disputes. Even if we had had a fight, and Democracy had been united on one man and all the Republicanism on another, why should we not, after the battle, drink our champagne together, or any other drink that we might affect, to the health of our common country? I can see no reason why this should not be done, but here again, perhaps, I am wrong. I only state this as an argument which you may, when the excitement of the occasion is over, appreciate at its just value.

"However all this may be, I hope that you will notify me in writing by return mail that you have withdrawn your resignation, and that you propose to be with us, body and heart and voice, when, four years from now, we make a big fight to send a good man of our own to the White House.

"There are mighty few things, my dear Colonel, that are worth getting mad about, and this is certainly not one of the few. You will understand that I write this out of the fullness of my abundant and ancient friendship for you. Yours faithfully,

"F. R. COUDERT."

Col. Brown's Second Protest.

"NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1896.

"Frederic R. Coudert, Esq.:

"Dear Sir: I am in possession of your very considerate communication of Nov. 5. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that you know the character of the Manhattan Club. You are aware, too, that what has given it fame and National distinction has been its Democracy. It is known throughout the broad land as the great Democratic club of the country. It has been recognized as pre-eminently the home and welcome abode of the prominent Democrats of all the States. As such it was my ambition and gratification to possess a membership in it. We have often had our differences with reference to personal preferences concerning Democratic candidates. We have had our pleasures and our jollifications among ourselves over the success of our choice, and there has certainly never been a time when I took exception to any expression of members over the success of their particular candidate in the club. I do most certainly object, however, to allowing the most exclusive club in the city, the most bitter partisan Republican organization in the whole country—the Union League Club—to celebrate a victory in the National home of Democracy.

"You well know that no Democrat is permitted membership in the Union League Club. You must also know that no one is admitted within the walls of that club under any circumstances, except in a private room, when invited to dine. I am not criticising this condition of their club, but I am only suggesting that such a condition exists.

"Suppose the result of the election had been reversed, do you think that the members of the Manhattan Club would have been permitted, with the escort of a band, to enter the Union League Club and cheer for our success or the success of our candidates? The answer to this is quite plain.

"Already I observe in the press that the leaders of the local Republican organization are claiming this as a great Republican victory. They are contending also that the city will hereafter, under the superior organization of the Republican Party, remain Republican. They, too, are claiming that they will carry the city next Fall—in other words, that this great bulwark of the National Democracy will be turned over to the Republican Party. That is now what the leaders claim. To-day it is said that they give credit to the so-called sound-money Democrats for the part they took in the election of Mr. McKinley. One year will not pass until all this generosity will be forgotten. The partisan character of McKinley will manifest itself, as will that of all other leaders of the Republican Party. The victory will be used by them to establish themselves in power in this country, and I fear that the great Democratic Party has received from the action of many Democrats who assisted in the overthrow of our peerless organization a defeat that will be very hard to recover from.

"I do think that the members of the Manhattan Club, in rejoicing with the members of the Union League Club in our own clubhouse—in our own home—did a most unpatriotic and unmanly thing as Democrats. A fine spectacle, indeed, to see Democrats with Union Leaguers in the Manhattan Club rejoicing over the defeat of our party! I was well aware of the sentiment of many of our members with reference to the Presidential candidates. If they rejoiced over the success of their preference I could not take exception, but to turn the club into a Republican camp of rowdyism and jubilation is not in character with the history of the men who formed the Manhattan Club. I hope the country may prosper. I wish Mr. McKinley all luck, and extend to him good will. While he is President he is my President. Long life to the Republic and the Democratic Party. I reciprocate the kindly words with which you close your letter, and trust our friendship shall ever continue. Sincerely yours,

"W. L. BROWN."

Asked to Reconsider.

"Nov. 7, 1806.

"Hon. William L. Brown, 32 Park Row:

"My Dear Colonel—I have your letter. With much of its contents I fully agree. I expect no recognition for our party from the Republicans, but those of us who voted for their candidate expected none. They considered the public interests imperiled, and took the only available means of averting a grave catastrophe. They may have exaggerated the danger, they may have imagined that danger existed without any adequate grounds; but each of us must act on his own lights, and I know you too well to doubt for an instant that you would have been one of the most earnest champions of Mr. McKinley if you had believed that the honor and prosperity of the Nation were to be furthered by his election rather than by that of his rival. I know that the visit of the Union Leaguers was meant in the kindest and most unpartisan spirit. It was not exultation over a defeated enemy, but good fellowship and exuberant satisfaction over the common triumph. It was not an official act of the club, but even had it been, I cannot see why, under the circumstances, we should choose to take offense where offense was never dreamed of.

"The party is badly divided against itself, and the house thus divided will not stand. We must try to bring back harmony into our disorganized camp. You are a public man and have done good service; the very men upon whom you now propose to turn your back have been your supporters and friends. I should deeply regret to see the seeds of discord sown in our old club, which has done so much for the party, and is still ready and able, I hope, to fight Democratic battles in the future.

"If on cool reflection you conclude to withdraw your resignation, I should be pleased to hear it from yourself. Yours truly,

F. R. COUDERT."

Protest Based on Precedent.

"In addition to my letters, I desire to say that the invasion alluded to was in violation of all the rules and precedents of the club. The club, however, seems to be disintegrating. I had no objection to the membership of Republicans, but there is too much Republicanism in the club for the welfare of a Democratic organization.

"If Democrats cannot vote conscientiously for the platform and candidates of their party, it ought to be with sadness and sorrow and not with bluster and parade that they support the political enemy. Members and officers of the club can scarcely be consistent in their Democracy when marching in a Republican parade under the disguise of a 'sound-money' procession. Why, all Democrats are sound-money men, and they have the financial stability and integrity of the Government at heart!

"It is amusing to see the character of men who are shouting for honor, integrity, and the faith of the Nation! Who proposes anything but devotion to the country and fealty to the flag? There is no repudiation or treason in the Democratic Party. I believe in the patriotism of the American people. The cry of anarchy, communism, and revolution raised a big scare. Intimidation and the expenditure of millions of money carried the country. I hope it may be for the best.

"The result of the election was neither a surprise nor disappointing to me. I was prepared for it. I said to Mr. Bryan that I did not approve of the entire Chicago platform, but that I always supported the nominees of my party, honestly named. I told Mrs. Bryan, when asked what Mr. Bryan's prospects were, that I could not say they were bright; that the East was very much against him, but that he had a chance for election; not to be over hopeful by kindly words from those who desired to be pleasing to her. I cabled to friends in Europe before election day at their request—as they claimed their interests would be affected by the result—that McKinley would be elected.

"The campaign as between the candidates was conducted as becomes gentlemen. Mr. McKinley, I have no doubt, will make a good President. He defeated, I believe, one of the most sincere and gallant men this country ever produced. As for the Manhattan Club, it is one of the best social clubs that I know of. It has woefully waned, nevertheless, in its Democracy and glory as a Democratic organization. It has in it true and tried men, in whom there is no guile, dishonor, or want of devotion to the Democratic Party. The President of the club I know to be a Democrat of the highest standing and sincere in his motives, but I cannot agree with his general statements in reply to my letter. The club needs rejuvenation to be ranked in its pristine character as a pure fountain of Democratic principles, for which it was created.

"W. L. BROWN."

WAGE EARNERS AS WITNESSES.

Inquiry as to Earnings and Expenses Conducted in Secret.

John T. McDonough, Commissioner of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, has examined some fifteen factory employes as to what their wages have been for the last five years, the difference in wages paid to men and women, and the extent to which women workers have displaced men in factories. Information is also sought as to whether, if wages have been reduced, the cost of living has become proportionately cheaper.

The investigation is carried on behind closed doors, and neither the names nor the answers of the witnesses are given out, as some of the witnesses are afraid that they will be discharged from their factories if their identity should be disclosed.

John J. Bealin, Superintendent of the Free Public Employment Office branch of the bureau, at 331 East Fourteenth Street, where the examinations are conducted, said yesterday that so far the general testimony of the witnesses went to show that the tendency of wages during the last five years has been downward. The examinations will be continued during the week, after which Commissioner McDonough will prepare his report for the Legislature.

This report will be supplementary to information obtained from trades unions and manufacturers. To trade unions circulars were sent asking what their members paid for rent, fuel, and lighting, food, clothing, and sundries every year since 1891. Another circular was sent to manufacturers required them to fill out a blank form as to the number of employes in each factory, the rate of wages paid them, and the number of hours they worked each year since June 1, 1891.

As to the Free Employment Office, Mr. Bealin said there were about 6,800 names of applicants for work on the register of the office. Of this number about 500 have already been provided with employment. When asked whether there has been an increased demand for working people since the election, Mr. Bealin said that a slight increase had been noticed.

PRIZES FOR DESIGNS.

The Cycle Board of Trade Makes an Offer to Artists.

The National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers offers two first prizes of $150 each and two second prizes of $50 each for the best designs for the front faces of two catalogues to be issued in connection with the cycle shows of 1897, to be held in Chicago and New-York, respectively.

All drawings must reach E. R. Franks, Secretary, 271 Broadway, New-York, on or before 12 o'clock noon, Jan. 1, and must be accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the name and address of the designer. The drawings must bear no signature, name, device, or other distinguishing mark. The size of drawings must be 12 inches wide by 18 inches high, to be reduced in reproduction to 6 inches by 9 inches, size of cover of catalogues. They must be delivered flat, either mounted on cardboard or on stretchers. The designs must be suitable for reproduction in not more than three colors or combinations thereof. The designs for the Chicago catalogue must bear the title, "Second National Cycle Exhibition, Chicago, January 23 to 30, 1897." And designs for the New-York catalogue must bear the title, "Third National Cycle Exhibition, New-York, February 6 to 13, 1897."

The designs awarded prizes will become the property of the board. The board reserves the right to exhibit any or all the designs at Chicago and New-York, and those not premiated will be returned to their authors on or before March 1, 1897. The decision will be rendered on or before Jan. 10, 1897. The competition will be conducted and decision rendered by a jury of award, composed as follows: Edward Penfield, art editor, Harper's Weekly; George W. Breck, President, Art Students' League; E. E. Bartlett, President, Bartlett & Co.

Will Build a New Slip.

At the meeting of the Directors of the Union Ferry Company on Monday contracts were given to Monks & Son for the erection of a new slip adjoining the Broadway (Brooklyn) ferry slip for boats which run to Twenty-third Street, this city. The company has long considered the plan now adopted, but was unable to do anything until the leases of property adjoining the ferryhouse expired. The new slip will cost about $70,000. It will occupy the property between the Minden House and the old Harmon warehouse.

The True Lover of Horses

likes to be in close communication with his stables. In New York the real estate market offers obstacles, but the Telephone Service overcomes them. Telephone connection at your house and stable put the two in closest touch whatever the distance that may separate them. The Service is rapid, efficient, permanent and economical.

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NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

TELEPHONE PATENT CASE.

Government Holds the Bell Company Responsible for Delays.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—R. S. Taylor, in the Supreme Court of the United States, to-day continued the opening argument for the Government in the suit to cancel the Berliner microphone patent, owned by the Bell Company.

Passing over the office record of the application made by Berliner from the date of its filing—1877—to 1882, as to which period the Government made no particular criticism, he reviewed at length the history of the case from 1882 to 1888, a period of six years, during which, he asserted, the Bell Company made no effort to secure the issuing of the patent. This delay, Mr. Taylor contended, was founded upon an illegal assumption by the officials of the Patent Office that they had no power to issue the Berliner patent until the contest between Daniel Drawbaugh, one of whose claims antagonized Berliner's, and the office was concluded.

It was conceivable, he said, that the patent examiners might be innocently wrong in this assumption, but the telephone company was guiltily wrong. It was its intent to encourage the delay in order to extend the term of its monopoly. Mr. Taylor spoke altogether nearly four hours.

The case for the Bell Telephone Company was presented by Ferdinand P. Fish of Boston, J. J. Storrow, principal counsel for the company, not being able to participate in this argument further than assisting in the preparation of the briefs. Mr. Fish traversed Mr. Taylor's argument "that the delay of the application in the office for thirteen years was unlawful and fraudulent." He answered that the application was at all times under the control of the Patent Office officials; that the Bell Company made strenuous efforts to get the patent issued, and that the delay was wholly due to the office itself. It was absurd, he said, to assert that the Bell Company desired delay in the issue of the patent, for until the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the suit decided in 1877 there was not a moment that the officials of the Bell Company were not fearful that their monopoly of the telephone business would be overthrown. Incidentally, Mr. Fish mentioned that up to date more than $75,000,000 had been invested in telephone plants throughout the country.

The only definite charge made in the whole case to sustain the Government's allegation of fraudulent collusion, he said, was that the Bell Company had failed to bring to the attention of the Commissioner of Patents certain facts which, it was alleged, the company should have done. But, so far as the record showed, there was nothing to prove that the company had not been, by its representatives, in daily consultation with the several Commissioners, and had not advised therein.

Mr. Fish will resume his argument tomorrow, and will be followed by Joseph H. Choate of New-York for the Bell Company, and by Causten Browne of Boston, who will close the argument for the United States.

CYCLING IN GERMANY.

Strict Rules Which the Wheelmen Must Observe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Complaints are frequently made by traveling American bicycle riders touring through Germany of obstacles and delays caused by the very rigorous laws governing the use of bicycles on the public roads in that country. For the benefit of such tourists, United States Consul Sawter at Glauchu cites a few of the stricter rules which cyclers are called upon to observe throughout the empire.

Cycling on public streets and roads, particularly in Saxony, he says, is subject to minute and carefully enforced police regulations, which in many places prohibit altogether the use of brakeless machines. The roads, with but few exceptions, are perfect, and wheeling is smooth and easy, but on account of rainy weather, which prevails most of the year, wheel guards for wet days are indispensable. Every machine must, in the first place, have an open plate or shield affixed to the brake rod or handle bar, and be provided with a spring lid, on which is engraved in clear lettering, the name, profession or rank, and residence of the rider. In lieu of this, Consul Sawter suggests that the rider's card and address be attached to the handle bar, which would comply with the law and would temporarily answer every requirement.

The alarm bell is, of course, demanded everywhere. The law requires that the lamp be rather highly placed on the wheel, and be kept lighted from within half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise. Furthermore, that the light must shine through uncolored glass. Each bicycle must be provided with an easily managed brake, operating quickly and powerfully. Cycling on roads exclusively intended for pedestrians or on elevated footpaths and highways is strictly prohibited. Two bicyclers may ride side by side when it can be done without blocking the thoroughfare or annoying other riders or vehicles; otherwise single file is the rule. More than two machines abreast are not permitted under any circumstances.

When meeting other bicycles or overtaking them, or when approaching passages of the road where it is not possible to see a long distance, or when reaching a steep descent, the cycler is obliged to give frequent signals with his bell, as a matter of strict precaution in avoiding collisions. Moderate speed must be maintained at all times. "Scorching" is forbidden on all German highways. At very steep down grades the cycler must dismount and guide his wheel until the descent is passed before remounting. Cyclers are also required to dismount at any time if called upon by police officials to do so, and are obliged to give such official any information he may demand. For disregard of any of these regulations a fine not exceeding 60 marks, or $14.28, with imprisonment in jail for not more than two weeks, or both, may be inflicted for each offense.

Hunter Killed by His Game.

TROY, Mont., Nov. 10.—The Rev. Alexis Bork, a young Methodist minister from Ohio, who has been preaching on a circuit in the Flathead Mountains, started last Thursday through the hills with a hunting party. Saturday he left the camp unaccompanied, and, not having returned Sunday morning, a relief party was organized and search was instituted for him. Several miles from the camp the searchers found blood on the snow, and later came to a place where it was evident that a terrible struggle had taken place. A trail in the snow led some distance to a point where the body of the young minister was found mangled, torn, and frozen. It was evident that Bork had been attacked and overcome by some animal, which had afterward dragged the body to the spot where it was found.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets

Be prompt in choosing your share of the "fire sale" bargains.

LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

ANOTHER JUMP IN WHEAT

IT ROSE TWO AND A QUARTER CENTS IN CHICAGO.

The Market Thoroughly Bullish from the Opening—The Demand Unusually Heavy Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Wheat had another of those strong days, such as have been recently emphasizing the growth of opinion favorable to much higher prices. The news was all bullish, and the absence of any short sellers of any account to be panic-stricken by it alone accounts for the careful testing of the soundness of every step of advance before another is ventured upon which the market is permitted to exercise. The gain since yesterday's close in December is 2½c per bushel. Corn is ¾c up and oats ⅝c higher. Provisions were dull, heavy, and ended at a slight decline.

Wheat was a surprise, even to the bulls, by the strong and rather excited start it got. December, which was readily obtainable at 78⅜c as the market was closing yesterday, could not be had for less than 80½c at the opening this morning, and very little at that. The prices most generally realized in the first trading were 80⅝c and 80½c. The foreign markets were very firm and Liverpool was the strongest of them, while domestic receipts were light. The demand from country millers for red Winter wheat was quite as urgent as it was yesterday. Carloads of first grade in the sample market brought 90c and 90½c when December wheat was still bringing only 80½c and under. St. Louis was experiencing a similar demand for cash wheat, 90c being paid there for cash No. 2 red. Several round lots sold for shipment were reported here.

Orders for cash wheat were for very large quantities, and if the elevator owners of the grain had not advanced their prices a little more rapidly than the rise in futures, 500,000 bushels or more could have been worked for shipment. As it was, only about 100,000 bushels was the reported total of the cash transactions.

Bradstreet's statement of the visible supply showed an increase for the Rockies of 1,931,000 bushels and an increase in and afloat for Europe of 1,400,000 bushels, making a total of 3,331,000 bushels for the week as compared with an increase of 4,246,000 bushels in the corresponding week of the year before. Clearances of wheat and flour from the Atlantic ports equaled 266,000 bushels. New-York reported sales of four cargoes of wheat, two of them for Liverpool.

Taking the news as a whole—foreign and domestic—the response made by the price was far from being commensurate with its bullishness. After the opening bulge and a reaction in December to 79⅝c, it rose gradually to 81½c near the close, and wound up at 80⅞c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—December wheat opened at 86¼c this morning, an advance of 1¾c over yesterday's closing price. In the last hour of trading the market developed considerable strength on the reported unfavorable weather in the West and Northwest and December wheat went as high as 86⅞c. It hovered around these figures until the close, when it was quoted at 86½c, an advance of ¼c over the opening price, and 2c above yesterday's closing figures.

A PROMISE OF GOOD CROPS.

Average Rates of Yield for the Month of November.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The returns to the Department of Agriculture for the month of November as to the rates of yield make the average of corn 27.3 bushels, which is above the yield indicated by the condition figures in October. Last year the preliminary estimate of yield was 26.2 bushels. The rates of yield in the large principal corn States are as follows: New-York, 31.7; Pennsylvania, 37.1; Ohio, 39.9; Michigan, 37.0; Indiana, 32.4; Illinois, 40.4; Wisconsin, 33.6; Minnesota, 30.6; Iowa, 37.7; Missouri, 26.3; Kansas, 27.1, and Nebraska, 37.2.

The average yield of buchwheat is 18.7 bushels per acre, against 20.1 bushels last year, and 16.1 bushels for the year 1894.

The average yield per acre of potatoes is 86.8 bushels, which, though not phenomenal, is nevertheless above the average for the past two years.

The average yield of hay as indicated by the preliminary returns is 1.36 tons, against 1.06 last year. The average yield of tobacco is 679 pounds per acre, against 743 pounds last year and 733 pounds in the year 1894. The European agent notes the lack of trustworthy estimates of the Russian wheat shortage.

The advance in price, which is expected to be fairly maintained, will result in increased acreage in Great Britain. Wet weather in October throughout Central Europe was unfavorable for the potato crop. A good corn yield has been realized on the lower Danube.

Owing presumably to the Presidential election the returns of the department's correspondents as to the comparative and prospective yield of the cotton crop are too meagre for a trustworthy report, though such returns as have been received indicate a somewhat greater yield than was promised in last month's reports.

EXPENSES OF CANDIDATES.

How the Money Was Contributed for the Election.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—Wilbur F. Porter, the Democratic candidate for Governor, to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate stating that his election expenses were $620, of which $100 was paid for lithographs, $250 for traveling expenses, and $100 was contributed to the Jefferson County Committee.

Lyman C. Smith of Syracuse, Republican candidate for Presidential Elector, gave $1,000 to the State Committee and $750 to the Onondaga County Committee.

James G. Cutler of Rochester, Republican candidate for Presidential Elector, expended $450.

Frank P. Hulette, Democratic Congressional candidate in the Thirtieth District, spent $213.

Robert C. Titus, Democratic candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, gave $500 to the Democratic State Committee and spent $200 for rent of Music Hall in Buffalo.

Lansing N. Howland of Washington County, Republican Elector, spent $540, of which $500 went to the Republican State Committee.

Eugene B. Travis, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth District, expended $382.

District Attorney John R. Fellows, a gold Democratic Elector, had no election expenses.

SHERIFF HAS LIBERTY BELL.

It Was Seized on Attachment by the Firm Which Cast It.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The Columbian Liberty Bell is in the hands of the Sheriff.

The Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore, which cast it, claims that it has never been paid for the work, and yesterday the firm's local agent, with a Deputy Sheriff, brought the bell from Evanston to Chicago. It will be shipped to Baltimore, where the firm intends to place it on exhibition.

The bell was attached once before just prior to its final jaunt to the Atlanta Exposition, but a note for $125, the amount of the attachment, was given to secure the debt. The McShane Company claims the bell cost it $1,200.

Will Print the Session Laws.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—Secretary of State Palmer and State Controller Roberts to-day awarded to Banks Bros. of Albany the contract for printing the session laws for 1897. Their bid was 25 cents per thousand for printing law slips, 10 cents each for the State edition of 2,500 copies of the session laws, and $1.20 for the session laws to be sold at private sale.

WM. MOIR

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Estate of the late Wm. Moir, having sold the store-building, has decided to begin at once a

Sale Without Reserve

of

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks,

SILVERWARE, BROOCHES, TRINKETS, RINGS, and other JEWELRY, comprising the entire stock of this well-known and old established business at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

6th Ave. & 23d St.

STEEL MEN IN SESSION.

The Association May Try to Crush the Middlemen.

The members of the Bessemer Steel Association, which was formed in this city last Spring to control the output from the mills and maintain prices at such figures as the members should desire, met yesterday at the Hotel

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month..... $1.00
Three Months..... $2.50
One Year.....$10.00
SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..... $2.00
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One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... 1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Sonnambula—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Broken Melody—8:15.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Exhibition of Decorations—9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
BERKELEY LYCEUM—Lecture—4:00.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Bean Stalk—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
GARDEN—The Mummy—8:30.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Primrose and West's Minstrels—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Heart of Maryland—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Mandarin—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Papa Nitsche—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Sign of the Cross—8:10.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Horse Show—9:00 A. M.
MURRAY HILL—Pudd'n Head Wilson—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1896.

PROPOSED TARIFF LEGISLATION.

Mr. DINGLEY, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, expresses the opinion that "there is not the slightest ground for hope of the passage" of the Dingley tariff bill "by the Senate at the approaching short session." Senator SHERMAN says: "We shall make an effort to pass the bill. It proposes only temporary relief, but is non-partisan in its propositions and would, I believe, produce sufficient revenue to meet the current expenses of the Government." He asserts, however, that, whether this "non-partisan" bill for "temporary relief" shall be passed or not, there will be an extra session of Congress "shortly after March 4," at which a bill for a "general revision" and "readjustment" of the tariff will be enacted. Senator SEWELL of New-Jersey remarks that the Dingley bill ought to be passed, and that if it should become a law, President MCKINLEY "would probably not consider it necessary to call an extra session." Senator PETTIGREW of South Dakota gives notice that with respect to any tariff bill he will oppose every paragraph which imposes a duty on any product controlled by a Trust or similar combination. Mr. HANNA says that Mr. MCKINLEY will call an extra session for tariff and revenue legislation.

The Dingley bill is not a "non-partisan" measure. It is true that it was proposed as a "temporary" revision of the tariff, and that the promise was made at the time of the passage of it in the House that the enactment of it would be followed by another general revision in 1897, if the Republican Party should be successful at the polls this year. Thus, it was the intention of the Republican Party in Congress to disturb and harass business and trade twice, first by changing all the tariff rates—one excepted—for "temporary relief," and, second, by upsetting all of them again a few months later in order that the entire tariff might be "readjusted" in accordance with the high protective policy with which the name of Mr. MCKINLEY has been associated.

Now, after the events and the somewhat unexpected course of the recent campaign, in which high-tariff protection was not the issue, Republican leaders, while some of them profess a desire to consult the wishes of the sound-money Democrats without the votes of whom they would have been beaten, say to the public that they cling to the original purpose—that they will have a debate on the Dingley bill and pass it if they can, and that they intend, whatever may be the result of this effort, to make another general revision of the tariff next year. One Republican Congressman of some prominence even asserts that the "tremendous popular majority" for the Republican ticket "was given for the tariff" and to express the popular demand for the proposed revision.

It is for the reason that the legislative policy of a successful and dominant party has in many instances been determined in the period between a National election and the following New Year's Day that we invite attention now to the statements of Republican leaders and the indications of their purposes, and express the hope that they can be induced to modify their plans. It seems to us, as we have said heretofore, that trade and the industries, now experiencing so remarkable and so cheering a revival, should not be disturbed for some time to come by tariff debates in Congress or revision acts which would change all the tariff rates. This great recovery is taking place under the present tariff. It should be permitted to go on unchecked by tariff discussion or by general tariff revision in the direction of either higher or lower duties. Several prominent Republicans have said that the leaders of their party should consult the gold-standard Democrats with respect to tariff or revenue projects. If these Democrats should be invited by the Republican leaders to express their opinions on this subject they would not withhold them. But if no formal request for their views should be made, their opinions as to the course which would be most beneficial ought to be given to the public.

A PLOT FOR SPOILS.

An understanding has been reached by a number of the leading Republicans who will sit in the Legislature next year for a radical change in the civil service law of the State of New-York. Its real, though of course not its avowed, purpose is practically to "beat" the law, to make its evasion practicable. The means finally agreed upon is an amendment to the present law placing the control of the examinations and of the entire administration of the system in the hands of the heads of the several departments in the State and Municipal Governments. That would, in effect, give to any head of department wishing to do so the power to make the system as lax as he chose. There has never been a law firmly and thoroughly enforced by men unfriendly to its purpose. If this change be made, every appointing officer who believes in spoils and wants spoils will in great measure get spoils.

We have little doubt that the Legislature will pass such an amendment. We sincerely trust that Mr. BLACK, as Governor, will defeat it. He certainly should. The present law places the administration of the civil service system in the hands of a commission appointed by the Governor, with the assent of the Senate. The work of the commission is to enforce throughout the State and all sub-divisions thereof the principle of selection for merit, tested by impartial, open, competitive examinations, so far as practicable. That principle, in the words of the Court of Appeals, is "imbedded in the Constitution." It can only be completely enforced by an independent commission. It cannot properly be enforced by appointing officers who may be interested in evading it. By a central independent commission, also, uniformity as well as fairness can be secured, and in no other way. Responsibility, too, is concentrated, and thus the best performance of a difficult duty is promoted.

We do not believe that this conspiracy—it is nothing less—can succeed. The people of the State have the strongest approval for the merit system in precisely the proportion that it has been applied and they understand it. They will not submit to have it practically nullified. All that is necessary to prevent such discredit and disaster is that the people shall be informed. We warn them now that it will be undertaken.

PREPARING FOR NEXT YEAR.

At the annual meeting of the Vigilance League on Monday night Dr. PARKHURST issued a declaration of renewed hostilities against the power of Tammany in this city and gave warning that in the contest for the control of the City Government there must be no alliance with Republicans as Republicans or with Democrats as Democrats.

It is well for Dr. PARKHURST's society and for all organizations concerned in the cause of municipal reform to begin thus early their preparation for next year's contest, but no one can tell now what alliances or combinations of forces may be necessary when that contest is at hand. There is need of much education of the public mind on the subject of a non-partisan administration of the affairs of the city, and it may be that when the time comes a union of citizens in behalf of such an administration may be strong enough to gain control in spite of any political organization or alliance of political factions.

There is to be much opportunity for the discussion of municipal questions, through which public sentiment may be developed and directed. The Greater New-York charter, when the draft upon which a committee is now working is brought before the commission, will furnish the occasion for awakened interest and active enlightenment. Then, when the report of the commission is laid before the Legislature, this subject will become the dominant one in the proceedings of that body and in the public mind, whether the charter is finally adopted and the consolidation is provided for before the municipal campaign opens or not. All this will produce its effect upon public opinion and form part of the preparation for the contest for the control of the City Government, whatever forces may be arrayed against each other in that contest.

Whether the Greater New-York charter shall have been adopted or New-York and Brooklyn shall again enter upon separate contests for the control of their local affairs, it is possible that the sentiment in favor of municipal reform and of non-partisan administration will by that time be strongly developed. We shall have the advantage of municipal elections separate from a political contest in which party issues are involved, and it may be that the dominating interest and importance of city government will induce citizens to ignore party considerations and unite in support of the soundest policy and the best candidates in numbers that will make the "machines" powerless.

But it will not do to forget the forces that are to be met. Tammany is primarily an organization for controlling and exploiting the powers and resources of the City Government, and secondarily a political organization that appeals to the sense of party fealty. It has a wonderful capacity for uniting large forces animated by different motives but not keenly solicitous for good city government or any other good government, as we have just seen in the vote cast for BRYAN in this city. On the other hand, those who control the Republican organization of the city are scarcely more friendly to non-partisan administration or more concerned for excellence in the management of civic affairs than the leaders of Tammany. They will seek to gain control for their party, and if they regard that as unattainable they are not incapable of making a union with Tammany for a joint control and a division of spoils. The movement for a permanent reform of the City Government on a non-partisan basis is one of portentous magnitude which cannot be directed by effusive sentiment and ardent words. It will demand judgment and skill of the highest order, and it is to be hoped that the wisest and most capable of our citizens will take an active part in the work in due season.

"IT IS AT AN END."

These are the words in which Lord SALISBURY on Monday evening referred to the Venezuelan controversy. He added that the only serious difficulty—the definition of the settled districts—had been solved by a suggestion from the United States Government. The spirit in which Lord SALISBURY spoke was very friendly. His statement is received, on the whole, by the English press in like spirit, and that also will prevail throughout the United States. Looking back over the period since the Venezuelan message, a few points stand out plainly, to which it is timely and fitting to refer.

One is brought out by The London Graphic, which, after stating that the solution of the vexatious question reflects the highest credit upon all concerned, concludes that it fully justifies the intervention of the United States. That we believe to be a fair and temperate conclusion. We have not fully approved all of the proposition submitted by Mr. OLNEY in his letter preceding the message of the President. But the one essential proposition of our Government that it was our right and duty to ask that serious claims against an American Government, involving its territorial integrity, should not be decided by the claimant Government alone, but should be submitted to impartial arbitration, has clearly been justified by the event. The English Government at first resented this proposition, but English opinion, when it thoroughly understood it, accepted it as just and reasonable, and the Government followed English opinion.

A second point is that not only Great Britain, but every other important power of the world, has now and will always have a clearer idea of what the United States will do to maintain justice in the Western Hemisphere than it possibly could have had if our Government had not taken the ground it did and firmly maintained it.

The third point is that the principle of arbitration, of the peaceful settlement of very grave differences, is immensely strengthened and its application distinctly extended by the result of the course of our Government and that of the British Government. When two great nations, whose power, measured by population, wealth, and territory, by the character of the people, by their capacity for war, far exceeds that of any other two nations, deliberately and successfully apply the principle of arbitration to a question of real difficulty on which feeling has once run very high, the victory won for peace and justice is beyond all calculation.

With these achievements the American people are deeply gratified. They are very happy and very proud over the conduct of both Governments, which has made closer and stronger the bonds of mutual respect between the two nations.

FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF TYPHOID FEVER.

Fresh proof of the ability and progressive spirit of the Health Department in this city is afforded by the adoption of the new method of diagnosis for use in the early stages of typhoid fever, when the real character of the ailment cannot be ascertained clearly by observation. Dr. HERMANN M. BIGGS, the department's Pathologist, and Director of its Bacteriological Laboratory, has recommended that physicians shall be enabled, by the adoption of a plan similar to that which is used to facilitate the bacteriological diagnosis of diphtheria, to take advantage of this new method in their practice, and the department has approved his recommendation.

With respect to diphtheria, the laboratory speedily ascertains whether the characteristic bacilli of that disease are present in the specimens of matter believed to be infected which are submitted by physicians. With respect to typhoid fever, the examination of a drop or two of the patient's blood will suffice, for it has been discovered that the blood of a person who has this fever has the power, when mixed with colonies of the typhoid bacilli, of arresting the active movement of them and causing a peculiar and characteristic arrangement of these minute organisms. The resources of the laboratory are placed at the service of physicians in order that the value of the method may be thoroughly tested here, although the evidence thus far obtained in support of the usefulness of it appears to be sufficient.

It may be recalled that, in response to the report of Dr. BIGGS, based upon his careful investigation, the department approved the serum treatment of diphtheria and undertook to manufacture and supply diphtheria antitoxine. New-York led all the cities of America in the use of this remedy. The department was also the first in the world, we think, to adopt and perfect in its laboratory a system of bacteriological diagnosis for diphtheria, and this system has served as a model for the municipal health departments of Europe. If the people, as represented by the Legislature at Albany, would profit by the advice and recommendations of the health authorities of this city with respect to matters beyond the jurisdiction of these officers, the State might lead, as the metropolis does, in some important sanitary reforms.

THE CASTLE CASE.

Mrs. CASTLE has been released, and every reasonable and humane person will rejoice that the suffering to which she and her family have been subjected has been, as far as possible, relieved. But before the case passes from the public mind it is proper to say that her release from prison was no more a duty on the part of the Executive than was her sentence by the Court.

Not only was the impartiality of English courts vindicated by that sentence, but the very class of unfortunates to which this lady belonged is helped by it. Undoubtedly kleptomania is a recognized disease, but the morbid impulse that constitutes the disease is of varying strength in different victims, and in the same victim at different times. Where it is still weak it can be restrained, and nothing tends so definitely and strongly to restrain it as the certainty that the courts will judge it to be a crime and punish it as such. After punishment has been decreed, the Executive can judge whether the victim is really beyond self-control or not, and act accordingly. The hopelessly diseased may thus escape useless confinement, but for the others there will remain the wholesome check of exposure to arrest, trial, and sentence.

The general sanity of the public mind, moreover, is greatly promoted by an administration of the law which is stable, regular, and firmly impartial. In this direction we in America have much to learn.

"Civil service reform" will be a subject of perennial interest and fruitful of instructive addresses until its principle has become so established and accepted that it will no longer be a matter of "reform," but the commonplace of all civil service. It is still a prominent subject in the "political education" of the time, for which it is an advantage to enlist the interest of women and of men who are apt to keep aloof from the contentions of politics. This consideration gives special value and interest to the series of addresses announced by the "Women's Auxiliary of the Civil Service Reform Association" and "the League for Political Education." The first of these will be delivered at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, this afternoon at 4 o'clock by Mr. CARL SCHURZ, when Bishop POTTER will preside. This will be followed by others on successive Wednesday afternoons at the same place at 4:30 o'clock, until Dec. 30, bringing out such eminent exponents and expositors of the subject in its different aspects and applications as JOHN R. PROCTER of the National Commission, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, RICHARD HENRY DANA of Massachusetts, CHARLES J. BONAPARTE of Baltimore, HERBERT WELSH of Philadelphia, GEORGE MCANENY, and CHARLES R. LOWELL. It will afford an unusual opportunity for gaining a full understanding of this important subject in its relation to the public service of Nation, State, and city.

The success of the new city loan shows that the high credit of the city is unshaken. There was really no doubt of this before, and it would have remained unaffected whatever the result of the Presidential election. But something more than unquestioned credit was necessary to the success of the loan. There was need of a feeling of confidence not simply in the investment, but in the general condition of business affairs, so that there might be assurance that investments could remain undisturbed and all capital would not be involved in a widespread havoc of industrial interests. The bids for the bonds aggregate some six times the amount to be issued, and the best rates offered are at a premium of about 5 per cent. Some large banking houses offer to take the whole loan, with the alternative of not taking any. This is not a desirable form of bid, though it can hardly be rejected if to the financial advantage of the city. It does not make so favorable an impression as a distribution of the bonds in smaller lots, giving more of a "popular" character to the loan. There are some bids of an obviously speculative kind, with little assurance of financial stability behind them, and it might be well, as Controller FITCH suggests, to cut off such by requiring a certified check for a certain percentage of the bonds bid for as a guarantee of good faith.

Well, a wicked and adulterous generation did put a tariff on tinplate. And what was the result? Why, the coutrary stuff actually refused to increase in price. Political economy, theology, seismology, and hypnotism all demonstrated beyond a shadow of a doubt that the price must go up. But it didn't.—[New-York Tribune, Nov. 9.

But it did, and the official records show that it did. The average price in this city for the five years ending with 1889 had been $4.36 per box, and in no one of these years had the average exceeded $4.42. The increase of duty was ordered in the act of Oct. 6, 1890, although it was not actually added until July 1, 1891. The effect of the higher rate upon the price was "anticipated" in the trade, and the price advanced sharply in the last four months of 1890. Rising from the old average of $4.36, the price (as shown by The Iron Age and the reports of the American Iron and Steel Association) averaged $5.34 in 1891, $5.30 in 1892, $5.37 in 1893, and $5.17 for the first nine months of 1894. This increase of more than 20 per cent. was caused by the additional duty imposed by the McKinley tariff. The removal of nearly all of this added duty by the tariff act of Aug. 28, 1894, caused the price to drop immediately to about $4 per box. Our neighbor appears to think that there was no duty on tinplate before the enactment of the McKinley tariff. But there was one. For a long time past, under the reduced duty of the present law, the domestic manufacturers have been underselling the foreign tinplate, even at the seaboard, and yet, we are told, they need to be "protected" by a higher duty.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Baltimore has a flourishing Canary Bird Breeders' Association, and it is about to hold an exhibition of songsters raised by its members from stock imported from Andreasburg. The society now numbers fourteen members. The officers are: President—H. HELLMUNDT; Secretary—FREDERICK DITTMER; Treasurer—CHRISTIAN BOHN.

—Nothing could illustrate human contrariness more strikingly than does the fact that the very people who a few days ago were spending hard-earned money and willfully laying the foundations for a great panic just for the sake of getting a little gold into their possession, are now not less eager to change the inconvenient metal back into the so recently distrusted paper.

—There is war in the Glee Club of Chicago University because the manager of that organization has ordered all its members to part their hair in the middle and plaster it down smoothly on either side of their faces. Most of the warblesome youths have obeyed the command, but others, made of sterner material, refuse utterly to adopt a custom at once Eastern in origin and ludicrous in effect.

—The Toronto Globe publishes a cartoon which, though its wit might possibly be more refined, yet hits off the present situation exactly. The artist has pictured Mr. HANNA as a mature and portly Mrs. GAMP, who has just presented for Uncle Sam's inspection two babies, each with Major MCKINLEY's familiar features. One of them is labeled "Sound Money," and the other "High Protection." Uncle Sam caresses the former, and, according to the legend under the picture, is saying: "I'm delighted with this little chap, but say, HANNA, I'm 'tarnal sorry he's twins."

—While a crowd of Bryanites were standing in front of The Mobile Register office on election night, listening to the bulletins that were read to them from a gallery of the building, there were frequent protests against the dissemination of facts which the assembled throng found distasteful. One angry Populist peremptorily ordered the reader to "Stop giving out anything except pleasant news," and when this command was not obeyed, the crowd took advantage of a sudden shower that came up to seek shelter at home, both from the rain and from the details of MCKINLEY's great victory.

—By some strange oversight the art critics of this city have written practically nothing about the drop curtain at the new Murray Hill Theatre. The word "oversight" is used only out of charity, and a person of unkindly disposition would do more than hint that the silence of the critics was due to realized incompetency to praise in terms sufficiently exalted the mingled skill and originality that Mr. MURTHA's artist has displayed. Who before him ever even attempted to depict on such a curtain a scene at once so difficult and so beautiful? It is nothing else or less than a Phingstmontag picnic, with a brewery for background! The participants in this festival are evidently eminent barbers, who do business on and near Forty-second Street, and the grace of their attitudes is only equaled by admirable arrangement of their hair and whiskers. Deserving of comment, too, is the lady at the bat, who forms the picture's central figure. So arch, so gay is she that one hardly thinks to ask why the young woman on her left is dead to the world at this most exciting point in the game; or why the nice gentleman with the guitar insists on singing "Ach, du lieber Augustin" without an invitation from anybody whomsoever. There will be no failures at the Murray Hill Theatre while this curtain hangs there. So cheerful does it make every spectator that even an Armenian massacre, if duplicated on the stage, would excite roars of laughter.

PERSONAL.

—Judge WILLIAM L. PUTNAM of the United States Circuit Court has started from Portland, Me., for Alaska, where, as a member of the Bering Sea Commission, he will investigate the sealing, boundary, and other problems which that body is expected to settle.

—Though Mrs. MCKINLEY is an invalid, the state of her health is not such as to prevent her from taking the prominent but not laborious part in Washington's social life that naturally falls to the President's wife. She has endured very well the excitement of the last few months, and has received a multitude of visitors so large that many stronger women would have hesitated to undertake a task half as onerous.

—At last Gen. WEYLER has betaken himself, his ferocity, and his incompetency out of the safe seclusion of Havana, and is nominally on the way to a region where he may see something more like war than the execution of farm laborers and wounded rebels. It is thoroughly characteristic that this Spanish hero is advancing on his foes in a steamboat, which is likely to encounter considerable difficulty in climbing the mountains in whose fastnesses the Cuban patriots are intrenched. But then, Gen. WEYLER was never in a hurry to meet men with guns in their hands.

—A queer Maine notability is WILLIAM BROWN, an old man who lives now in one village and now in another, devoting his time with much success to the trapping of foxes. This year he is camped near Oakland, Kennebec County, where, in the last twelve months, he has caught over a hundred foxes, including two of the very valuable silver-gray variety. He is accompanied in his wandering life by his wife, who is said to be an artist of considerable talent. BROWN has a dog and a gun, but owes most of his success to a mysterious scent with which he sprinkles ordinary steel traps. He will not reveal the composition of this substance to anybody.

—Mrs. LUCY HALE CHANDLER, daughter of Senator JOHN PARKER HALE, is indignant because somebody has been claiming for Commodore STOCKTON credit for securing the passage of the law which banished flogging from the American Navy. She says, quite truly, that it was owing solely to her father's efforts that this barbarous and degrading form of punishment was abolished in 1850, and she adds that a gold medal given to the Senator by the crew of the man-of-war Germantown as a token of gratitude for this successful effort in behalf of the sailor is now in her possession, and will be one of the most valued legacies that she will bequeath to her son.

—The Rev. Dr. F. C. PORTER, who, for over a third of a century, has been Professor of Botany, Zoology, and Geology in Lafayette College, is to be retired from that position at the end of the present collegiate year. Not quite everybody knows that Lafayette College is at Easton, Penn., but Dr. PORTER's eminence in botany has been widely recognized. He worked over the Hayden collections, made in the Rocky Mountains in 1870-74, and has been in constant correspondence with leading authorities in this department of science, such as Dr. GRAY, Dr. TORREY, Dr. ENGLEMAN, and Dr. DARLINGTON. His name has been given to a genus of plants belonging to the rose family, (Porteranthus,) and there are about eighty species with which his name is scientifically associated. Dr. PORTER's herbarium became the property of Lafayette when he went to Easton, and it has since been greatly enlarged. He has also made a flora of the State of Pennsylvania which is by far the fullest and best in existence.

—Out in Oregon, and at Albina, a place evidently deserving of more fame than it has yet obtained, lives one BENJAMIN HALL, a painter by profession, but whether of towns, houses, or pictures, is not stated. The other night Mr. HALL, while on his way home at the very respectable hour of 10:30 P. M., noticed in the sky a point of light, which he took to be the product of an ordinary, or election, roman candle. The light grew rapidly larger, and soon Mr. HALL saw that following it was a train of blue sparks. Then he realized that the object approaching him was an aerolite of unusual size and presumably vicious disposition. After reaching this conclusion, the painter had just time to step aside when the meteor descended with much violence and buried itself in the ground exactly where Mr. Hall had been standing. After murmuring the formula regarded in Oregon as appropriate in moments of peril or excitement, he summoned aid, and, after having been driven away several times by the clouds of noxious vapors that still arose from the stranger from aloft, they dug it out of the ground and, with a touching sense of congruity, placed it for examination in an old lard pail. The planetary fragment is described as of irregular shape, friable material, and 3 pounds 6 ounces in weight. Thus does Albina take its place beside Madrid as one of the two towns in which a meteor ever fell, and Mr. HALL has almost as much right to humanity's remembrance as Clarke Russell's steersman, who, alone among men, was killed by a missile cast at him from the stars.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

No More 16 to 1 Nonsense.

From The Philadelphia Record.

It will be impossible to revive the "16 to 1" humbug. It is as dead as Know-Nothingism.

Settled.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

As a matter of fact, the American people have the right to make iron the standard if they want to without consulting foreign countries. The issue in the recent campaign was not whether they have the right to change their monetary standard, but whether it would be advisable and right to do so. They have just said that it wouldn't be advisable or right, and that ought to settle the matter.

The Thing for the Party to Do.

From The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

The thing that must be done is to get the Democratic Party, as promptly and definitely as possible, back to the old conservative lines. In no other way can it retrieve its character and regain the confidence of the people and make itself capable of doing useful work. In the past it has represented the conservative thought and feeling of the country—the opposition to centralization of government. In that capacity it has been of enormous benefit. It is incapable of becoming a radical party, and if the experiment of the last campaign be persisted in it will be destroyed.

Ready to Welcome Better Times.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

The verdict in the case has been rendered, and all must bow to it. The people have declared their belief that the surest road to National prosperity is through the Republican Party and the gold standard, and have called the Hon. William McKinley to the Presidential chair. He has been chosen as "the advance agent of prosperity," and people of all classes are ready to welcome better times. No Democrat will refuse prosperity simply because it comes through Republican channels, and we propose to throw no obstacles in the way of restored confidence and commercial activity.

Wheat in Manitoba.

From The Winnipeg (Manitoba) Commercial.

The revised official crop report for Manitoba reduced the total crop of wheat to 14,371,000 bushels, or a reduction from the August estimate of 4,194,000 bushels. The crop in the Territories has been officially estimated at 4,000,000 bushels, but this is too high, and from the best information The Commercial can obtain we would not place the crop at over half the amount, making a total crop of about 16,400,000 bushels for Manitoba and the Territories. From that total we will not have a surplus materially over 12,000,000 bushels, after deducting home requirements for seed and food, for shipment in wheat and flour to Eastern Canada, and for export abroad. The Eastern and Western milling demand will take possibly two-thirds of this surplus, leaving one-third for export as wheat. This is only a rough estimate, as the quantity of Manitoba wheat taken by Eastern millers is liable to great variation. However, it looks as if about all the best milling wheat will be wanted for milling in Canada. At any rate, prices have been, since the season opened, and still are above an export basis for Manitoba wheat.

Disgusted with Bryanism.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

The disgust of Democrats with the Bryan Populite combine was most thoroughly demonstrated in the three Southern cities of Louisville, Baltimore, and New-Orleans. In the last-named city only 23,000 went to the polls out of a registered vote of 63,000. In Louisville the usual Democratic majority of 7,000 to 8,000 was changed to a McKinley victory of 12,000. Baltimore gave Cleveland 21,130 majority and McKinley 32,291, a change in four years of 53,421 votes, which is about one-fourth the total vote of the State. Yet Mr. Gorman and Senator Morgan predicted on Monday night an overwhelming Bryan majority in Maryland. The truth is that the Democrats everywhere refused to recognize the Chicago Convention and candidates as Democratic and expressed their condemnation at the polls or by remaining at home.

SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS.

An Army of Them in New-Jersey.

From The Trenton (N. J.) American.

The Palmer and Buckner ticket polled several thousand votes, each one of which was a protest against Bryan. When these are added to the McKinley vote it will be found that Bryan will be more than 90,000 in the minority. In other words, it will be found that some 50,000 Democrats refused to swallow repudiation and communism as party creeds.

Many in Alabama Staid at Home.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

The defeat of the Chicago platform and ticket should make thoughtful people realize that there was much radically wrong in the conception and conduct of a campaign ending so disastrously. It is to be demonstrated yet that even here in Alabama a majority of the party recognized the Chicago ticket; the stay-at-homes in this State are unprecedented.

All They Ask.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Globe.

Side by side, Democrats and Republicans have fought for honest money, for currency reform, and for the remedy of old abuses, and the greenback and the hydra of protection have not raised their heads. That the victorious shall give honest countenance and help to the cause by which their victory was won is all that any Democrat has to ask. It will take the sting from the costly sacrifice he made; better than that, it will promote for all time to come the exercise of independence in voting.

Their Worth to the Party.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

The victory for sound money in the recent elections is mainly due to the courage of Democrats who dared to vote their convictions against the decrees of the politicians of their party. To them is due a meed of praise for coming to the rescue of the Nation and the credit of the Government by the exercise of a patriotic independence, which is the highest proof of their worth to the party with which they have so long affiliated. The Democratic Party of the future cannot afford to refuse full recognition to the million and more of sound-money Democrats who voted against Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform.

WHAT IT MEANS TO THE SOUTH.

An Interprising North Carolina Business Man Tells.

From The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.

A leading cotton mill owner in Charlotte, N. C., who is President of three mills and a Director of fifteen different corporations, when asked a few days ago what the result of McKinley's election and the triumph of sound money would, in his judgment, mean to the Southern States, said:

"Our business is mainly a contracting business. The election of McKinley means to the South: The strengthening of our credit; the stimulating of every industrial enterprise; the growth of a more intimate commercial and manufacturing interest with the North, where the money comes from. On a conservate estimate it means that not less than $10,000,000 yearly of Northern capital will be invested in the South during this Administration. It will inspire confidence in all investors in the stability of busness during the next four years.

"This statement is based upon certain knowledge and firm convictions that the business men of the South are in favor of maintaining the credit of the Nation, based upon an honest dollar and the settlement of every just obligation. From an extended business experience, covering nearly every Southern State, I very gladly give my personal testimony to the absolute and unquestioned honesty of the Southern business man in the faithful carrying out of his obligations."

The Fornes-Quigg Matter.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In your issue of Nov. 9 a statement is made by Major Byrne and others in reference to a letter which appeared in your issue of Nov. 3, relating to the canvass then closing in the Fourteenth Congressional District, which was unsigned. It is the first time a letter written by me was published without my signature. It was done inadvertently. When your reporter called on me, the letters were being struck off in my office. They were placed on a table awaiting my signature. His attention was called to the letter. He took one from the table, not noticing whether it was signed or not, and you published it. I wrote that letter. It was printed in my office. It was mailed to quite a number of the voters in the Fourteenth Congressional District. Every letter was signed by me. I have nothing to take back of what was said in the letter. Mr. Fornes had nothing whatever to do with either the writing or sending of it. If these men who signed the statement published yesterday wanted to find out who wrote it, they could have telephoned to THE TIMES and found out. My only reason for noticing the statement is the bitter, unmanly, and cowardly attack made on Mr. Fornes under cover of the publishing of that letter, the necessity for which had ceased on election day.

L. J. CALLANAN.
41 AND 43 VESEY STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1896.

Dr. Hall Makes a Correction.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

A friend put into my hand yesterday a column of your Sunday paper headed "Funeral of Mr. Inman," in which it was stated that I "asked that the soul of the dead might be received within the holy gates."

Intelligent readers, of course, would know this to be a mistake of the reporter; but I deem it right, for the sake of others, to say that no prayers for the dead are offered in Presbyterian churches. According to the standards of our Church "the souls of believers are, at their death, made perfect in holiness, and do immediately pass into glory," as it is expressed in Holy Scripture, "to be absent from the body and to be present with the Lord."—Second Corinthians, v., 8.

May I beg, therefore, that you will insert this correction? JOHN HALL,
Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1896.

Its Record Is Sufficient.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have read THE TIMES since its first issue by my old-time friend, Henry J. Raymond, in 1850. I have scarcely lost an issue from that day to this. I have always found it clean, pure, reliable, and patriotic—just such a journal as its founder aimed to establish. I regard it as better to-day than at any period of its existence. To my mind, THE TIMES needs no "motto." Its record is its best and most enduring shibboleth.

Yours fraternally,
M. PARKER WILLIAMS.
Hudson, N. Y., Nov. 2.

A Most Unhappy Person.

From The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.

We do not know how others feel about it. For us, disastrous and deplorable as a panic would be, it would be a blessing in comparison with a perpetual serfdom to the money power. A panic would soon spend its force. The condition of vassalage imposed upon the American people by present legislation is so powerful that it can control the votes of the very men who are injured most by it.

MRS. CASTLE AT LIBERTY

SHE WAS RELEASED FROM PRISON YESTERDAY MORNING.

Too Ill to be Brought Home at Once, She Will Be Taken to Some Quiet English Retreat for a Season.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Mr. Bernard Abrahams, solicitor for the defense in the case of Mrs. W. M. Castle of San Francisco, who, upon pleading guilty of shoplifting, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, received a communication from Sir Matthew W. Ridley, Home Secretary, last evening, stating that, in consideration of her mental condition and other circumstances, Mrs. Castle would be discharged and restored to the charge of her husband to-day, and Mr. Castle, accordingly, went to the Wormwood Scrubs Prison this morning and took his wife away.

The receipt of the news of the decision of the Home Office greatly affected Mr. Castle and had the effect of transforming him from a condition of despondency to a state of contentment and rest. Mr. Castle had scarcely had an hour's sleep since the unexpected sentence of three months' imprisonment was imposed upon his wife until last night.

At midnight Mr. Castle, in company with Mr. Abrahams, went to the Home Office to arrange for the liberation of Mrs. Castle as early as possible this morning. All preliminary arrangements having been completed, Mr. Castle went to the prison this morning, accompanied by a trained nurse, and Mrs. Castle was at once placed in a carriage and taken away. The physical and mental condition of Mrs. Castle is such as to make her immediate sailing for America impossible, and for the present she will be taken to the quietest English country retreat, where she will be kept absolutely free from excitement.

It is officially stated at the Home Office that after receiving reports on Mrs. Castle's condition from Dr. Scott, the physician in charge of the hospital at Holloway Jail; Dr. Patmore of the Wormwood Scrubs Prison, and Dr. Nicholson of the Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum, all of whom examined the woman physically and mentally, the Home Secretary ordered her release, her husband undertaking to convey her back to America with the least possible delay.

CUBAN REBELS REPULSED.

Another American Found in Suspicious Company Arrested.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—The towns of Vegas and Cojimar, the latter close to this city, were attacked by rebels yesterday. The garrisons at both places repulsed the insurgents. No losses are reported.

The police have searched the rooms of a social club at Regla, across the bay from Havana, and found a quantity of ammunition. A number of arrests were made. Among the prisoners is Louis Lay, an American. Vice Consul Springer, who is acting in place of Consul General Lee during the latter's absence in the United States, is making an investigation into the case.

Leavitt and Melton, two of the men captured on the filibustering schooner Competitor and now awaiting retrial, are suffering from yellow fever. They have been taken to the hospital.

MRS. LANGTRY'S DIVORCE SUIT.

The Actress Testifies that Her Husband Deserted Her.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The evidence of Mrs. Langtry, the actress, in the suit for divorce brought by her against her husband, which is pending in California, was taken at the United States Consulate in this city today before Mr. F. W. Frigout, Deputy United States Consul General.

Mrs. Langtry deposed that Mr. Langtry had deserted her, and that she had taken action against him. Corroborative evidence will be taken from other witnesses, after which the papers will be sent to California, where the issue of the case will be settled.

Death of Astronomer Gylden.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 10.—Prof. John Auguste Hugo Gylden, the celebrated Swedish astronomer, died to-day.

John Auguste Hugo Gylden was born at Helsingfors, Finland, May 29, 1841. He was the son of a Greek, studied at the University of Helsingfors and entered the Observatory of Pulkowa, where he was a pupil of Struve. In 1871 he was called to Stockholm to assume the direction of the observatory in that city, and in 1884 he became Director of the Observatory of Gottingen. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Stockholm, correspondent of the Institute of France, and an officer of the Legion of Honor. Many of his works have been published.

Another Armenian Massacre.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A dispatch from The United Associated Presses correspondent in Constantinople says that advices received in that city from Kaisarieh, Asia Minor, state that a band of Turks have plundered the village of Everek, killing one hundred of the Armenian inhabitants and setting fire to and destroying fifty houses. Not one of the Turkish marauders was killed.

Kaisarieh, the advices further state, has been thrown into a state of panic by the outrage.

Spain's Latest Loan.

MADRID, Nov. 10.—It has been decided by the Government that the first subscription to the new Spanish loan of 400,000,000 pesetas, which will be issued next Saturday, shall be limited to 250,000,000 pesetas, the remainder of the loan, amounting to 150,000,000 pesetas, to be reserved, as the Government has no present need of the money.

Philippine Rebels Defeated.

MADRID, Nov. 10.—Official advices from Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, say that the Spanish troops have defeated a force of 4,000 rebels at Montaloan. The insurgents lost sixty men killed and the Spanish had only one killed.

Danger in Constantinople.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Daily News's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that reports from Constantinople show that the situation there is very dangerous. The families of most of the diplomats have left the city.

A BLOW AT POOLSELLING.

Alabama Ministry Would Have an Absolute Prohibition.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 10.—Alabama clergymen have probably sounded the death knell of those racing and selling pools in this State.

The Birmingham Pastors' Union to-day, acting as a committee for brethren of all denominations, sent to the State Legislature at Montgomery a copy of the bill by which they seek to kill poolselling.

The bill absolutely prohibits any sale of pools on horse races run in or out of the State under a penalty of $500. It contains a clause inflicting dissolution upon corporations disobeying the law, and provides for a fine of $1,000 for making books on races or running a poolroom.

Each legislator has been urged to work for the passage of the bill by personal solicitation.

The movement was begun by the Pastors' Union of Birmingham last Spring, and was occasioned by the intense excitement attending the southwest circuit races here last March. Afterward the ministry of the State gave the movement an almost unanimous support.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Terrell—Emerson.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 10.—Miss Fannie Parke Emerson, the only daughter of the late Dr. Amos Emerson, and Mr. Halsey Terrell, Jr., son of the ex-Alderman and present Chairman of the Ninth District Committee of this city, were married today at the home of the bride, 967 Madison Avenue.

An uncle, Judge James Inglis, Jr., gave the bride away. Miss Grace Evelyn Moore was her maid of honor. The bride wore a white silk gown trimmed with point lace and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid's costume was a pale blue silk draped with lace.

Mr. Isaac Van Thoff of New-York was the best man, and the ushers were Dr. Herbert S. Emerson, Mr. Clarence D. Emerson, Mr. Walter D. Terrell of Newark, N. J., and Mr. George W. Terrell of this city.

The bridegroom's gife to his bride was a cluster of seven diamonds. After a wedding supper the couple left on a bridal tour through the South. They will spend a month's honeymoon in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, and Old Point Comfort. The cards are issued for Dec. 15 at Paterson.

Among the guests were Oscar D. Bedford, Charles Hitchcock, Charles I. Bazire, John Tyson, Isaac Servin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Sidebotham, Mr. and Mrs. William Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac H. Terrell, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Terrell, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Force, Mr. and Mrs. William Endees, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Force, Mr. and Mrs. James Hobbis, Joseph D. Terrell, Jr., Walter D. Terrell, Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Dennison, Robert Christie, Jr., Leslie Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Gilbert, the Hon. and Mrs. David McAdam, the Hon. and Mrs. John C. Sheehan, Col. and Mrs. Eugene W. Guindon, Mr. and Mrs. William Marshall Van Thoff, Miss Van Thoff, Mrs. Henry H. Gordon, Mrs. Joseph H. Dennison, Miss Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dunlap, Union C. Finch, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Hewitt, Dr. and Mrs. Roy Inglis, Judge and Mrs. James Inglis, Jr., Miss Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Inglis, Lester Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. William Marsh, Miss Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Dr. and Mrs. Otto Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hand, Ira Hand, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Terrell.

Nott—Hildt.

At the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, Miss Julia Jerome Hildt and Charles Cooper Nott, Jr., were married at noon yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet. The bride was dressed in ivory satin, and her tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms. Miss Marjorie Nott was the only attendant on the bride. She was dressed in pale blue silk, and wore a black velvet hat trimmed with ostrich plumes. The best man was the Rev. John Denuison. Dr. Vanderpoel Adriance, Charles Sherrill, Howard Hildt, John Sheppard, Edward L. Patterson, and W. J. Bliss were the ushers. After the wedding a reception to about 150 guests followed at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Benjamin Perkins, 47 East Sixtieth Street. The home was elaborately decorated with palms, ferns, roses, and chrysanthemums.

Among the guests present were Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Judge and Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Charles Perkins, Mrs. Lawrence, Fred Young, Mrs. Welling, Mrs. Dennison, Archie Hopkins, Mrs. Marburn, Col. and Mrs. Waring, Dr. Robert Russell Booth, the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor, Dr. and Mrs. Tiffany, Miss Ogden Jones, J. Ricketts Lawrence, Judge Nott, Dr. W. T. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Hopkins, and Mrs. L. Jerome.

Mrs. Nott is the daughter of the late Col. John McLean Hildt, United States Army, and a granddaughter of the late Addison G. Jerome. The bridegroom is the son of Justice Nott of the United States Court of Claims. He is a second cousin of Bishop Potter and a grandson of the late Eliphalet Nott, ex-President of Union College, and also of the late Mark Hopkins, a former President of Williams College. The young couple will settle at the Marleborough Arms on their return from the honeymoon.

Hutchinson—Barnes.

The wedding of Miss Emma Forbes Barnes to Alexander Robertson Hutchinson occurred last evening at the home of the bride's father, Edward Barnes, 235 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, the Rev. Dr. Ramsey of the Harlem Presbyterian Church officiating. Miss Maude Barnes was the maid of honor. The bride was gowned in ivory satin, trimmed with duchesse lace. Her veil was fastened by a diamond sunburst, a gift of the bridegroom. The maid of honor was in white faille embroidered with mousseline de soie. The best man was Robert P. Barnes, and the ushers were William Robertson, J. Stancliff Ascough, Charles A. S. Ferguson, and William T. Coppins. The parlors of the house were festooned in pink roses and chrysanthemums.

After the ceremony a reception followed, beginning at 8:30 and ending at 10 o'clock. Among those present were Townsend Wandell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Coppins, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Howell, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McAllister, Mrs. B. C. Wandell, Mr. and Mrs. Warner Young, Miss Muir, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Towle, W. Harold Brown, Mr. and Mrs. William Ferguson, Miss Coppins, Mr. and Mrs. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sidwell, Miss Renville, Mr. and Mrs. James Renville, and Mr. and Mrs. Muir.

Fish—Nelson.

Miss Helen Eliza Nelson and Hamilton Willis Fish were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nelson, 129 West Twenty-second Street, by the Rev. William Justin Harsha of the First Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem. The ceremony took place at 8 o'clock under a bower of pink and white roses, intertwined with smilax and ferns. The bridal retinue was composed of Miss Jessie C. Heermance, maid of honor; Miss Ida Fowler of Newburg, and Miss Ella B. Spencer of Sterling, Ill., bridesmaids; Edward Ackerly of Brooklyn, best man; Edward Barnum, Eugene Cummings, Edwin Hyne, and Oscar D. Dyke, ushers. The bride wore a heavy white satin gown, trimmed with duchesse and point lace. The maid of honor was in green and white, and the bridesmaids in pink and white.

Among the guests at the reception that followed were Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pearce, Miss Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Bull, Mrs. Christopher, Mr. Ross, Warren Leonard, O. W. West, Mr. and Mrs. Louis West, Mr. and Mrs. William Bradley Randall, L. King, Mrs. W. E. Dean, and Mr. Robert L. Hayes. The bridegroom is a nephew of Hamilton Fish.

Shute—Pearce.

May E. Pearce and William Salisbury Shute were married yesterday afternoon at 3:30 in the Jane Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Stephen Merritt officiating. Only twenty-five or thirty of the friends and relatives of the contracting parties witnessed the ceremony. There were no bridesmaids. Miss C. Hagan was the maid of honor. Louis Klopsch was the best man. There were no ushers. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the Rev. Mr. Stephen Merritt at Nyack-on-the-Hudson. Mr. Shute is a resident of Plymouth, England, where he met his bride several years ago.

Sargent—More.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Miss Helen Kedzie More was married this afternoon to George Clark Sargent of San Francisco, Cal., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson P. More, the parents of the bride. Miss More for the last few years has resided with Mrs. P. A. Hearst, widow of Senator Hearst, in Washington. The groom is a son of the late Senator Sargent of San Francisco, Cal., and is a lawyer.

The bride wore a Parisian gown of white silk. About her neck she wore a magnificent diamond necklace with pendant, the gift of Mrs. Hearst. The Rev. Dr. G. H Gregory, pastor of the St. James's Methodist Church of this city, performed the ceremony.

Berk—Weinfeld.

The marriage of Miss Belle Weinfeld and Morris Berk took place yesterday evening at 6 o'clock at the Marlborough Hotel, Rabbi Davidson officiating. After the ceremony, which was attended only by relatives of the couple, a dinner was served. Mr. and Mrs. Berk received numerous gifts and many telegrams of congratulations. Mr. Berk is a citizen of Birmingham, Ala., and the newly wedded couple will reside there.

Marshall—Strauss.

The wedding of Miss Ida Strauss and Benjamin Marshall took place last night in Sherry's large ballroom. The Rev. Dr. Kaufman Kohler officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Stella Strauss. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Strauss. A large reception followed the wedding.

MORITZ ROSENTHAL.

First Appearance of the Pianist at Carnegie Hall.

PROGRAMME.

Concert Overture ..... Cherubini
Concerto—C sharp minor ..... Schytte
Allegro—Andante con moto—Finale.
Rosenthal and Orchestra.
Berceuse, op. 57 ..... Chopin
Barcarole, op. 60 ..... Chopin
Contrapuntal study on Chopin's D flat Valse.
Rosenthal
Lindenbaum ..... Schubert-Liszt
Tarantella, (Masaniello) ..... Liszt
Rosenthal.
Gavotte ..... Bach
String Orchestra.
Hungarian Fantaisie ..... Liszt
Rosenthal and Orchestra.

When Moritz Rosenthal was here some years ago, he made a very distinct impression. It was that he was, in point of technical proficiency, one of the first—in some respects the very first—of living pianists, but that as an interpreter of music upon the piano he was not entitled to a high place. He has since remained on the European side of the Atlantic, and from time to time reports have come to this side of his artistic advancement. It has been said that he had immensely improved himself by study, and we were led to expect that it would be a very different and a much riper Rosenthal whom we should hear when he next appeared in New-York.

The reports are not probable. It does not often happen that a man grows in intellectual appreciation or in power of sympathetic rendering after his years are ripe and his technical equipment is complete. It never happens that by taking thought he can add a cubit to his stature or work a change in his temperament. Yet the reports of his advancement, very skillfully and extensively put about, with the recollection of the really marvelous power he had shown when he was here before, sufficed to crowd Carnegie Hall to the doors last evening before the hour advertised for his first concert to begin.

The reports were all dispelled. Rosenthal is a more remarkable player than before in the respects in which he was so remarkable a player before. He is no more satisfactory in the respects in which he was unsatisfactory before. When it has been said that he was "studying," it has been meant that he was practicing the piano. He has practiced until his wrists and his fingers seem to be made of steel. In power and precision of execution he has no living rival. The first blow he struck the piano last night was so powerful as to defeat its own purpose. It went to the bottom of the piano, so to speak; killed its vibration, made its depth seem shallowness and its tone tinny. He did not repeat this mistake, a mistake which it is not likely that any other pianist could have made. But he did show a mastery of the keyboard which in its way nobody else could equal.

The Schytte concerto which he introduced to this public is a very modern work, written with complete knowledge of the resources both of the piano and of the orchestra, employing among other things, a very knowing use of the kettledrum, to take out the effect of a fortissimo on the solo instrument and making an effective introduction of such "furniture" as the triangle and the tambourine. It is equally modern in its harmonic treatment and in its instrumentation. In parts it is a noble work in its kind. The first movement, with its short, emphatic, melodious themes and in that antiphony of solo piano and orchestra, has real breadth and majesty. The slow movement is more commonplace, while the last movement is not the development of a musical idea at all, but a series of "passages."

Musically, the first movement was the most successful part of the soloist's work during the evening. It exhibited in full force the qualities of power and precision; it did not call for those qualities of lyrical and symphathetic expression in which he was deficient. In the andante these qualities were called for, and they were lacking. They were lacking, that is to say, in comparison with the pianists with which alone Mr. Rosenthal is to be compared. One could imagine how other pianists as famous, and even less famous, would have made an appeal to other emotions than mere wonder. Of course this pianist is too intelligent not to have attained a plausible cantabile, and one had to recognize his recognition of the public demand for sympathetic playing, even if he did not supply it. In the finale no such thing is called for. What is called for, is tremendous sonority, bewildering rapidity, and clearness of execution, mechanism raised to the highest degree. All these were present, and they created a real furore at the end of the performance.

The solo numbers were unequal. The Chopin berceuse was not well played. The filmy harmonies of the accompaniment became much too solid and concrete in Mr. Rosenthal's rendering of them. The barcarolle was much better, the theme being kept at its proper predominance, and the accompaniment subordinated, although according to what seemed a hard and fast gradation into different planes of force. The Liszt tarantella being pure bravura, went perfectly, being taken at an astounding pace and delivered with astounding clearness and volume. It made the least demands upon brain and heart, the most upon wrists and fingers, and it was most successful, exciting real enthusiasm. The final fantasia is also entirely within the pianist's range, and this also was given with great effect.

But one could imagine a machine built to play the piano part of it just as well. In fact, it was curious to note, when a theme passed from the piano to the orchestra, how it at once seemed to become personal and emotional rather than mechanical. Nobody can revert to Mr. Rosenthal for his intellectual or emotional conception of a piece of music as likely to be interesting. He is not that sort of great pianist, great as he is in his own way. He is that sort of great pianist who makes you think that it is not a great thing to be a great pianist. He cannot make you laugh, he cannot make you cry. He can only make you "stare and gasp."

The Damrosch Orchestra accompanied admirably, and contributed on its own account the concert overture of Cherubini, played with solid dignity, and the Bach gavotte, arranged from one of the solo sonatas for violin, with daintiness and grace.

JEAN DE RESZKE AND NORDICA.

The Tenor Denies that He Tried to Deprive Her of Her Roles.

Mme. Nordica left New-York Monday evening for an extended concert tour through the Southern States and some of the principal cities of the West.

It has been understood for some time that Mme, Nordica was not to appear with the Metropolitan Opera Company this season. Many reasons have been advanced for her refusing to sign a contract, and her statement before she left that it was not a matter of salary, but rather of rôles, surprised few members of the company more than Jean de Reszke. The prima donna's statement that M. de Reszke had secured for Mme. Melba the rôle of Brunhilde in "Siegfried" brought out the following statement from him last night:

"It is absolutely untrue that I secured or used influence in securing any rôle for Mme. Melba. I have never recommended any member of the company to the management of the Metropolitan Opera Company. The story has evidently grown out of the fact that last season in Chicago Mme. Melba wrote to me complimenting me upon my success in 'Tristan and Isolde.' I replied to Mme. Melba, thanking her, and incidentally advising her to study Wagnerian rôles. I never told her alone to study German so she could master the part thoroughly. I advised other members of the company to do the same. As to recommending any one for a rôle in 'Siegfried,' I deny it absolutely. Mme. Nordica and I have always been friends. She accuses me wrongly. I never said more to Mme. Melba than I would to her or anyone else."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

—2:35 A. M.—98 Barclay Street; Everett Hotel; no damage.

—10:20 A. M.—27 Suffolk Street; David Renicke; damage, $10.

—6 P. M.—183 Mercer Street; Heraig Brothers, furs; damage, $25,000; damage to building, $2,500.

MR. HANNA SAYS NOTHING

LEAVES TO-NIGHT TO CONFER WITH THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

Rumors that Certain Prominent Republicans Have Been Invited to Take Part in the Conference—Some Who Have Been "Mentioned."

Chairman Mark A. Hanna of the Republican National Committee will leave this city to-night and the campaign so far as his work at the New-York headquarters is concerned.

Mr. Hanna is going to Cleveland. Gen. William McKinley Osborne will go with him, and President-elect McKinley will meet them there. It is expected that this meeting will be of interest to a score or two of well-known Republicans in all parts of the country, who are "mentioned" for Cabinet positions.

Major McKinley, it is said, will stay in Cleveland about a week, as the guest of Mr. Hanna. He wants "a change of scene" and a rest from the throngs of visitors.

It is expected that this visit of a week will give ample opportunity for a preliminary draft of the new Cabinet list. If Mr. Hanna sees fit to take a hand in the construction of this body, he will have ample information from this end of the country. He has been one of the most popular men with visiting statesmen in this county for the last three or four days.

Visitors from a dozen States who announced on their arrival that they had "come to the Horse Show," have shunned that corner of Madison Square, and made their way up to the fourth floor of the big building two blocks to the south. There they have found Mr. Hanna and have "congratulated him on the victory," and just before departing have given him their views as to the fitness of themselves or some one of their friends for a Cabinet position.

Mr. Hanna has heard from Platt Republicans. He has been the guest of anti-Platt Republicans. He has been the favorite at gatherings of business men. He has taken a good look at the entire situation, and has said nothing.

A rumor came to this city yesterday that certain Republicans high in the councils of the party would be asked to visit Cleveland and "confer" with Major McKinley and Mr. Hanna there.

"Who is going?" asked a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the man who had repeated the rumor.

"Don't ask me," he said. "I understand there are a half dozen McKinley League men who have their gripsacks already packed. I shouldn't be surprised if any or all of them went. Possibly Warner Miller may be invited; perhaps John E. Milholland, and perhaps neither of them. One thing can be put down as certain. No one will be asked until Mr. Hanna has seen Major McKinley, and the business-like Chairman has been in this end of the country long enough to have sized up all the gold bricks which may be brought along by the 'original McKinley men.'

"Some men who want jobs in this State have engaged railroad passage for Chicago on trains which pass through Canton and Cleveland. It's no sure thing there isn't an applicant for the New-York Postmastership out there now; some 'old admirer of Major McKinley,' you know."

There are some details of the campaign yet to be attended to. Gen. Osborne will be back at headquarters next week. Meantime, Private Secretary Perkins will be in charge of headquarters.

Chairman Hanna was the guest of honor at a luncheon at the Lawyers' Club yesterday afternoon. Among the guests were Carl Schurz, Chairman Edward Lauterbach of the Republican County Organization, Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. Horace Porter, John A. Stewart, J. Harsen Rhoades, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Edwin Einstein, and Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt.

BROTHER ABNER IS MODEST.

Says He Has Not Been Worried by Place Hunters.

Abner McKinley, brother of the President-elect, is at the Windsor Hotel. He has been there two days, and thus far the office hunters who have been "paying their respects" to Chairman Hanna and others who are on terms of intimacy with Major McKinley have not worried him. Some of the "original McKinley men" in this city have been visiting the hotel corridor since Mr. McKinley's arrival, but he said last night that no one had yet asked him for a place.

Mr. McKinley said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the President-elect may visit New-York City before his inauguration. If he does so, it will be to attend no public functions or for any purposes of advertising, but because of Mrs. McKinley's health.

"She is not in good health, and her physician is in this city," said Abner McKinley, "and it is possible my brother will think it wise to bring her to this city some time next month."

The brother of the President-elect has resided in New-York much of the time for the last few years. He has business relations here, and his name appears in the New-York City Directory. His home is at the Windsor when he is in the city. He somewhat resembles the President-elect. His smooth-shaven face has many of the pronounced features of his brother. His eyes are grayish blue. He is of a little more than medium height, not quite so stout in build as is Major, and looks younger. He is always in a good-natured, genial mood, and just at this time is naturally pleased with the results of last week's voting.

"I saw Major McKinley last week," he said, in answer to the reporter's question. "I was in Canton to vote on election day, and remained a few days after the result was known. My brother is in the best of physical health, and does not seem to have suffered from the strain of the campaign."

"Have the Cabinet-makers been to see you?" asked the reporter.

"Not one," said Mr. McKinley, laughing. "Not an office hunter, a politician, or a newspaper man has yet asked me who is going to be in the next Cabinet."

"Do you know?"

"No, I don't," said Mr. McKinley, laughing again, "and if I did I wouldn't tell. You see, I'm not making the Cabinet myself. I'm going to let William do that. That's his job."

"How does it seem to have a brother who is President-elect?" asked the reporter.

Mr. McKinley looked thoroughly pleased and laughed again. But he is very modest, and, with an attempt to hide anything further than pardonable satisfaction, he simply said: "Oh, I don't imagine it will pay grocery bills."

The President's brother is modest to a degree in speaking of his brother. Something was said as to the campaign which the Major had made at his home in Canton, and the suggestion was made that many of Major McKinley's friends regarded it as "a great campaign."

"It is more becoming that some one else than I should make such comments," replied Brother Abner modestly.

STILL HAS MONEY.

The Kings County Republican Committee Is Solvent.

The Republican Campaign Committee ended its work in Brooklyn last night at a meeting in the Johnston Building, held under the auspices of the Republican County Committee. Jacob A. Brenner, Chairman of the committee, reported all expenses paid and a credit balance of $200 in hand.

Samuel Rowland of the First Ward gave notice that he would move at the next meeting that the membership dues, in view of the increased representation, be reduced from $25 to $15.

The factional fight in the Twenty-fifth Ward was referred to the Committee on Organization for settlement. R. J. Sharkey, just before election, enrolled eight districts, leaving out all the anti-Sharkey men. The General Committee overturned that arrangement, and the districts are now anti-Sharkey. The men who composed the Sharkey element applied for re-enrolment without success, and it is their grievance that the Committee on Organization is to settle.

TURNED OVER TO PLATT.

Republican State League Pledged to the Regular Organization.

State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin yesterday surprised the anti-Platt men by formally turning over the State League of Clubs to the State machine.

Mr. Colvin is President of the league. He was at one time a member of the anti-Platt State Club, though some of his associates in that organization say that he has "backsslid."

On him was imposed the task by the league convention of appointing officers and preparing an address setting forth the position of the league on certain matters.

Mr. Colvin was in this city yesterday and did his work. He named none but the most pronounced Platt men. George H. Manchester, who is Secretary of the Republican County Committee, was appointed Secretary of the league; William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, a member of Mr. Platt's State Committee, was appointed Treasurer; George W. Aldridge of Rochester, Superintendent of Public Works was made Chairman of the Executive Committee; Maurice Eckstein, who has been associated with the State Committee during the campaign, was made State Organizer.

Resolutions were proposed and agreed on by the officials, indorsing the work of the regular State and County organizations in the recent campaign, and pledging the league to support the regular organizations.

"Some day," observed one of Mr. Platt's friends, as he heard of this action last night, "these anti-Platt men will 'down' Platt."

SENATOR SHERMAN EVASIVE.

Says He Is in Town to Attend to Railroad Business.

Senator John Sherman of Ohio came to this city last night. He is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"I came to New-York to attend to some railroad business, which will require two or three days, and my visit has nothing to do with politics of any sort," said Senator Sherman to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"Your name has been mentioned for the next Secretary of State," said the reporter.

"Has it?" asked the Senator. "Well, I don't know about that. I guess they'd better let me alone."

"What tariff legislation is likely to be passed this Winter?"

"I don't know. Something should be done to give the country more revenue. It is possible the Dingley bill, or something like it, may be passed."

"If it were, would that obviate the need of an extra session?"

"I don't know that it would," said Senator Sherman.

Hanna Will Not Go.

Chairman Mark Hanna has declined the invitation to be present at the Republican jubilee dinner to be given to-night at the Union League Club in Brooklyn, giving "important private business" as his excuse. The dinner will be an elaborate affair. Mayor Wurster, Timothy L. Woodruff, Justice Goodrich, and Justices-elect Maddox, Hirschberg, and Garretson will be among the guests.

MISS JULIA JAY'S DEATH.

It Occurred Yesterday After a Three Weeks' Illness.

Miss Julia Jay, eldest daughter of Col. William Jay, died of typhoid fever, at her father's home, 22 East Seventy-second Street, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Miss Jay, who was seventeen years old, was taken ill about three weeks ago at Hempstead, L. I. The arrangements for the funeral will probably be made public to-day. The interment will take place at Crotona.

Miss Jay was a descendant of the old American family of that name. Her mother was Miss Lucie Oelrichs.

Barred from Real Estate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 10.—In affirming the judgment in the case of the Henderson Loan and Real Estate Association, at Carlinville, the Supreme Court handed down a decision to-day by Justice Craig, which is of general interest to persons engaged in business under the operations of the State banking laws.

The opinion says that statutes prohibit banks organized under the State law from engaging in real estate business. They may own the real estate in which their business is transacted, and may in the collection of debts due the bank acquire real estate in liquidation of indebtedness, but this must be sold within five years after it is obtained.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Edward Parker Deacon of Boston is at the Plaza.

—Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom of Philadelphia is at the Albemarle.

—Ex-Congressman Augustus Brandegee of Connecticut is at the Murray Hill.

—The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage of Washington, D. C., is at the Astor.

—E. H. Jennings of Rochester and W. Mumford Jackson of Philadelphia are at the Savoy.

—C. F. Kendall of Boston, C. S. Siddons of Buffalo, and A. C. Wood of Syracuse are at the Grand.

—Judge Walter Lloyd Smith of Elmira and Col. W. A. Roebling of Trenton are at the Normandie.

—Henry M. Smythe, United States Minister to Haiti, and Sidney Woollett of Newport are at the Everett.

—Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana and State Controller James A. Roberts of Buffalo are at the Imperial.

—Henry Dibblee of Chicago, Charles R. Hosmer of Montreal, and Dexter Hunter of Albany are at the Buckingham.

—George Henry Cleveland of Chicago, Bonsall F. Smith of Philadelphia, and John W. Sills of Baltimore are at the St. Denis.

—Ex-Congressman Beriah Wilkins of Ohio, Eugene Tompkins of Boston, and John M. Leishman of Pittsburg are at the Holland.

—Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower and Gen. William H. Seward and Theodore M. Pomeroy of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Manhattan.

—William Stewart of Pittsburg, J. P. Ord of Albany, C. C. Bullock of Chicago, and G. W. Simpson of Boston are at the Windsor.

—Congressman Robert Adams, Jr., of Philadelphia and Lieut. Commander S. C. Logan, United States Navy, are at the Hoffman.

—Gardner Rand of Troy, F. M. Longstreth and James C. Long of Philadelphia, and C. S. Merrill of Boston are at the Park Avenue.

—John F. Roy of Troy, James B. Ladd of Baltimore, Frederick Turnbull of Philadelphia, and Philip M. Reynolds of Boston are at the Gilsey.

—James E. Eastman of San Francisco, Robert M. Tomlinson of Chicago, B. S. Turner of Boston, and Thomas Hunter of Detroit are at the Netherland.

—G. H. Andrews of Baltimore, Robert Hamilton of Pittsburg, A. D. Smith of Columbus, Ohio, and F. W. Walsh, Jr., of Boston are at the Westminster.

—A. W. Evans of Washington, L. A. Kimpton of Boston, Jefferson Eastman of Syracuse, W. E. Howard, and Charles Carleton of Hartford are at the Grand Union.

—Vice President-elect Garret A. Hobart of New-Jersey, Henry C. Payne, member of the Republican National Committee for Wisconsin, and A. J. Cassatt and Col. Muckle of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

—Senator John Sherman and Col. A. L. Conger of Ohio, ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, Gen. William M. Osborne of Boston, and State Engineer Campbell W. Adams of Utica are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ira Kip, Edward Vavier, Dr. and Mrs. Mabbott, Miss E. Sickels, Stanton Sickels, Col. and Mrs. J. H. Mapleson, J. B. Schweitzer, J. H. Hughes, Congressman and Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell, J. S. Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Post of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brown of Chicago, and Victor Stanley of Montreal, Canada, are at the Brevoort House.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss M. E. Dillon, millinery, 120 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions; 55 White Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. G. Stephenson, domestics; Hotel Manhattan.

—Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics; H. Glenn, dry goods, &c., 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; O. Putnam, dry goods, 54 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Black, Grant & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. Waller, cloaks and shawls; T. S. Black, domestics; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; F. Klein, cloaks; Mrs. B. Schlesbner, dry goods; Mrs. S. Hecht, muslin underwear; Hotel Marlborough.

—Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, cloaks and suits; Miss Blake, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Brown, F. M. & Co., New-Haven, Conn.; D. S. Gamble, dry goods, &c., 108 Worth Street; Gilsey House.

—Brown, E. S. & Co., Fall River, Mass.; E. S. Brown, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

—Brown, S. M., & Co., New-Haven, Conn.; E. M. Foley, furnishing goods; 108 Worth Street, Morton House.

—Burnham Hanna Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; P. S. Jones, linens and white goods; W. McClelland, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.

—Burnham Munger Manufacturing Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Thomas, piece goods; 43 Leonard Street.

—Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. B. Campbell, notions; 43 Leonard Street.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; S. E. French, dress goods, 120 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

—Cohen, The, Company, Richmond, Va.; J. Cohen, dry goods; L. Cohen, notions; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Metropole.

—Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Forsyth, ribbons; 115 Worth Street.

—Dey Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Foster, notions; G. W. Landon, laces, 66 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

—Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. Huss, notions and fancy goods, 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

—Edwards, E. W. & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Hennocksburg, domestics; E. Hennocksburg, laces; D. M. Edwards, dry goods; J. Cunningham, jewelry; Miss A. Smith, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

—"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Birkle, dress goods; Holland House.

—Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. E. Jones, linens; Holland House.

—Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. B. Mann, domestics; Holland House.

—Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; P. Fox, jewelry; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. McQuaid, leather goods; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R

GOOD GOLF AT KNOLLWOOD

MACDONALD AND COATS PLAY AN INTERESTING MATCH.

The Former Led at the End of the Day's Play—The Chicago Man Was Weak at Driving.

Some interesting golf was played yesterday on the links of the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains. The presence of Charles B. Macdonald of Chicago and Alfred M. Coats drew many spectators to the golf grounds. These two able devotees of the game played a thirty-six-hole match, or rather there were two matches of eighteen holes each. Coats won the first contest in the morning by the narrow margin of one hole, while Macdonald took the honors in the afternoon, winning by four holes and two to play, so that of the full thirty-six he was really three holes in the lead.

Macdonald last year was the amateur golf champion of the United States, but had to transfer the title to Henry J. Whigham of the Onwentsia Golf Club, Chicago, last July at Shinnecock. He is a Scotch golfer, having learned the game on the old St. Andrew's links while a student in St. Andrew's University. But for several years his golfing talents have rested entirely in America, and the prominence of golf in Chicago is due to the efforts of Mr. Macdonald more than to any other individual. He is a graceful and easy player, and his game is always a pleasure for any golfer to watch. Coats also learned the game in Scotland. He is now a member of the Newport Golf Club, and secured a place among the best sixteen at the Shinnecock championships.

It was a glorious day yesterday to play golf, and among those who watched the two experts play around the Knollwood links were James Lawrence Breese of Tuxedo, Nathaniel C. Reynals, H. M. Harriman, Augustus T. Gillender, L. E. Van Etten, and George H. Mairs.

The first nine holes were played very evenly, but Coats was one hole ahead. Macdonald took the tenth hole and tied the match. Coats, however, came to the front in playing the short greenhouse hole, 169 yards, doing it nicely in three, and he did the troublesome twelfth hole in the same number, sending his ball on a good drive down the hill safely across the brook and road. This left the Newport man two holes ahead, but he topped his ball in driving for the thirteenth hole, falling in a rocky gully, and gave up the hole.

He outplayed Macdonald at the following two holes, giving him a lead of three. Macdonald then buckled down to better golf and showed that his staying qualities for an up-hill game were of the best. He made two in succession, and came within a few inches of taking the last hole in three, but his put was short, and the hole was halved in four, leaving Coats the winner by one hole. Macdonald's driving was not up to his usual standard, and he sliced several balls. His putting also was noticeably weak.

All the holes were not played out, and are therefore approximated. The strokes are:

Charles B. Macdonald, Chicago Golf Club—										
Out	5	6	5	5	6	3	3	4	6	43
In	4	4	5	*5	5	*5	5	4	4	41
Total										84
Alfred M. Coats, Newport Golf Club—										
Out	4	5	5	7	5	5	4	4	5	44
In	5	3	3	*5	4	*4	6	5	4	39
Total										83

*Approximated.

In the afternoon match Macdonald had things more his own way, and his driving was a big improvement over his morning match. Each made the first hole in five strokes. Macdonald made a poor approach after a handsome drive to the second, and lost the hole. Poor putting cost Coats the fourth hole, and honors were even. Then Macdonald let himself out in fine style, winning three in succession. His only poor drive was in going for the fifth, when he topped his ball, going about sixty yards. Coats got a good drive, but made a poor brassie shot, and that destroyed his chances of getting first to the hole. Macdonald drove into a stone wall at the eighth, and after a desperate endeavor to get the ball out, gave, the hole to Coats. The nine holes were finished with two holes in the Chicago man's favor. In driving for the twelfth hole, "the devil's own," Coats hit the side of a house, literally, his ball striking on the rear of the stable sheds, so he took six for the hole to his opponent's three. Macdonald drove squarely on the green and came within a few inches of taking the hole in two. This again gave him a lead of three, and at the sixteenth hole he had the game in his hands by the score of four holes and two to play. The five holes were played out, Macdonald taking both.

The scores by strokes for this round are:

C. B. Macdonald—										
Out	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	*5	5	46
In	4	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	3	39
Total										85
A. M. Coats—										
Out	5	4	5	7	8	*7	*6	*4	5	51
In	4	5	*6	5	3	7	7	6	6	49
Total										100

*Approximated.

An interesting match was played in the afternoon between H. M. Harriman and Lawrence E. Van Etten, two of the best Knollwood players. Van Etten won by two holes, doing the course in the good score of 86. The strokes are:

Lawrence E. Van Etten—										
Out	5	5	7	5	5	4	4	6	40	
In	4	4	4	6	4	5	6	4	3	40
Total										80
H. M. Harriman—										
Out	4	4	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	45
In	4	4	8	5	5	5	8	5	5	49
Total										94

THE OLD STROKE AT YALE.

"Bob" Cook Says the Crew Is Making No Innovations.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 10.—Robert J. Cook, who accompanied the University crew to Henley last Summer and is now in New-Haven coaching the Fall practice of the men, said to-day:

"We are only attempting to get back again to the Yale stroke of years ago. We have been getting away from this gradually with little innovations each year, but were able to win in spite of these changes, detrimental to good rowing and rigging. As long as we could continue to be successful a doubt was created as to which was the better system to pursue.

"I have for two or three years felt uncertain as to the wisdom of these changes, and it was one of the purposes of having the crew go to Henley to make a test and to allow the younger men learn for themselves the advantages in the longer swing of the body and many other little points of detail that go to make a winning crew.

"It will be seen then that there is no radical change contemplated in our rowing policy, nor is the stroke being revolutionized. We are simply, as I have said, going back to our old system which has been proved in the past. The rigging of the boat the crew is now using in practice is nothing new to New-Haven, but is the same as that used by Yale twenty years ago."

Polytechnic "Preps" Victorious.

The Polytechnic Preparatory eleven defeated the Brooklyn Latin School in a prettily played game in the championship series of the Long Island Interscholastic League at Eastern Park yesterday afternoon by the score of 24 to 10. The teams lined up as follows:

Poly "Prep."	Position.	Brooklyn L. S.
Carlin	Left end	Gibb
Steel	Left tackle	Carey
Tangeman	Left guard	C. Abbey
J. Abbey	Centre	Hanford
Fulda	Right guard	Lockwood
Parson	Right tackle	Wood, Sterns
Knowlton	Right end	Cutter
Ogden	Quarter back	Newton
Byrne	Left half back	Lutkins
Gill	Right half back	Chadwick
Pell	Full back	Hewett

Touch-downs—Tangeman, Byrne, (3,) Gill, Lutkins, C. Abbey. Goals kicked—Knowlton, (2,) Lutkins. Umpire—Mr. Lunsberry. Referee—Mr. Robertson. Linesmen—Mr. Berkiny and Mr. Jewell. Time—25 and 15 minute halves. Score—"Poly Prep," 24; Brooklyn Latin School, 10.

The Game at Berkeley Oval.

The Berkeley School and De La Salle Institute football elevens played a closely-contested game for the championship of the first section of the New-York Interscholastic Football League series at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the tie score of 6 to 6. Wiley scored Berkeley's touch-down by a thirty-five-yard run early in the first half, and Bien kicked a difficult goal. Tilford, for De La Salle, by repeated gains through the line made a touch-down after four minutes' play. Carrigan kicked the goal and tied the score. The teams were:

Berkeley.	Positions.	De La Salle.
Hasbrouck, (Capt.)	Left end	Bennett
Huntington	Left tackle	Stone
Irvine	Left guard	Rafter
Walker	Centre	Ruddy
Gilson	Right guard	Miller
Thomas	Right tackle	O'Dwyer
Boyesen	Right end	Carrigan
Rice	Quarter back	Conlan
Wiley	Left half back	Brennan
Pell	Right half back	Manning
Bien	Full back	Tilford, (Capt.)

Umpire—Mr. W. Adler, Dwight School. Referee—Mr. J. Stromeyer, Trinity School. Linesmen—Messrs. B. Wenman, Berkeley School, and A. Beers, Cutler School. Touch-downs—Wiley, Tilford. Goals kicked—Bien, Carrigan. Score—Berkeley, 6; De La Salle, 6. Time of game—Two halves of 35 minutes each.

Corbett-Fitzsimmons Purse.

Warren Lewis, keeper of a Raines-law hotel in Brooklyn, announced yesterday that he had received a lease of the Old Coney Island Athletic Clubhouse at Coney Island, in the name of the Greater New-York Athletic Club, of which he is President and matchmaker, and that he expected to have the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight there in January. The Greater New-York Club is regularly incorporated under the Horton law, and has offered a fifteen-thousand-dollar purse. Mr. Lewis had considerable difficulty in obtaining a lease at the price he was willing to pay.

Baseball Club Meeting Postponed.

The stockholders in the New-York Baseball Club were to have held a meeting yesterday at the company's offices in Jersey City. Messrs. Freedman, Day, Soden, Spalding, and other big stockholders of the club are now in Chicago to attend the meeting of the National League, to be held this week, so the New-York club's meeting was postponed until Nov. 20.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Second Lieut. Kirby Walker, Third Cavalry, will report for duty to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

—First Lieut. David J. Baker, Jr., Twelfth Infantry, will be relieved from duty with the Illinois National Guard Dec. 31, 1896, and then will proceed to join his company.

—Capt. Nathan S. Jarvis, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty as a member of the general court-martial convened at Willets Point, N. Y., Sept. 24, and Capt. Jefferson D. Poindexter, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the court.

Navy.

—Lieut. J. H. C. Coffin is ordered to the New-York Navy Yard.

—W. M. Long has been appointed pay clerk on the flagship Olympia.

—Ensign F. Marble is transferred from the Michigan to the New-York.

—Ensign W. D. MacDougal is transferred from the Enterprise to the Newark.

—Paymaster H. J. Foster is ordered to the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard.

—Lieut. B. Tappan is transferred from the New-York Navy Yard to the Amphitrite.

—Assistant Surgeon H. La Motte is transferred from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, for treatment.

—The following naval officers have been promoted, each to the grade next higher to that in which he has been serving: Lieut. Commander Harry Knox, Lieut. W. P. Potter, Lieut. C. G. Bowman, Lieuts. (Junior grade) F. W. Hourigan, H. Phelps, H. C. Bitler, and H. G. Dresel. Passed Assistant Paymaster Livingston Hunt and Assistant Paymaster M. M. Ramsay.

Fuel Gas Fight in Court.

The New-York Fuel Gas Company was the plaintiff in the Supreme Court, before Justice Smyth, yesterday in an application to make permanent a temporary injunction to restrain the Board of Aldermen from granting a franchise to the Consumers' Fuel Gas Company to lay mains in the streets of this city. It was claimed on behalf of the plaintiff that the Board of Aldermen was about to grant the franchise to the Consumers' Company, because the Committee on Gas and Lamps has favorably reported the application of the Consumers' Company. "That does not constitute evidence that the board will accept the report of the committee," said Justice Smyth. "I am bound to assume that the board will act honestly in the matter. I will take the papers, however, and look them over before giving my decision."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Marine Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6:43|Sun sets...4:47|Moon rises..11:09 P. M.

HIGH WATER NOV. 11.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
12:01 A. M.	12:34 A. M.	2:23 A. M.
12:10 P. M.	12:46 P. M.	2:35 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 11.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Ems	Gibraltar	Nov. 2
Lord Warwick	Gibraltar	Oct. 23
Orizaba	Havana	Nov. 7
Seminole	Jacksonville	Nov. 7

THURSDAY, NOV. 12.

Aller	Bremen	Nov. 3
Bernarden	St. Lucia	Nov. 5
Hekla	Christiansand	Oct. 30
Idaho	Hull	Oct. 31
Majestic	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Valencia	Colon	Nov. 5

FRIDAY, NOV. 13.

Brooklyn City	Swansea	Oct. 29
Cherokee	Jacksonville	Nov. 10
Europe	London	Oct. 31
Excelsior	New-Orleans	Nov. 7
Horrox	St. Lucia	Nov. 6
Kansas City	Savannah	Nov. 10
Lucania	Liverpool	Nov. 7
Santiago	Nassau	Nov. 10

SATURDAY, NOV. 14.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Nov. 11
El Paso	New-Orleans	Nov. 9
Glenturret	Gibraltar	Oct. 31
La Touraine	Havre	Nov. 7
Lampassas	Galveston	Nov. 7
Mendola	Hamburg	Oct. 31
Marsala	Havre	Oct. 31
Persia	Hamburg	Nov. 2

SUNDAY, NOV. 15.

Buffon	St. Lucia	Nov. 7
El Norte	New-Orleans	Nov. 10
New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
Tergestre	Gibraltar	Oct. 31

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Britannic	Nov. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Comal	Nov. 11	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Comanche	Nov. 11	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Nov. 11	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Norwegian	Nov. 11	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Yumuri	Nov. 11	Havana	113 Wall St.
Grangense	Nov. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Noordland	Nov. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Bergen	Nov. 11	Manzanzas	80 Wall St.
El Rio	Nov. 12	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
F. Bismarck	Nov. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
P. Caland	Nov. 12	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
C. of Augusta	Nov. 12	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Seminole	Nov. 13	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Rio Grande	Nov. 13	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Mohawk	Nov. 14	London	1 Broadway.
St. Cuthbert	Nov. 14	Antwerp	22 State St.
Andes	Nov. 14	Halifax	24 State St.
Athos	Nov. 14	Kingston	24 State St.
Veendam	Nov. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Venezuela	Nov. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Louisiana	Nov. 14	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Idaho	Nov. 14	London	22 State St.
Kansas City	Nov. 14	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
El Dorado	Nov. 14	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Phoenicia	Nov. 14	Hamburg	81 Broadway.
Seguranca	Nov. 14	Havana	113 Wall St.
Champagne	Nov. 14	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Nov. 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Leona	Nov. 14	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Umbria	Nov. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ems	Nov. 14	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Nazaire	Nov. 15	Cape Haiti	3 Bowling Gr.
Cherokee	Nov. 10	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Nov. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Tallahassee	Nov. 17	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Caribbee	Nov. 18	W'd'd Is.	39 Broadway.
Orizaba	Nov. 18	Havana	113 Wall St.
New-York	Nov. 18	St'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Nov. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Nov. 18	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Zaandam	Nov. 19	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
C. of B'm'gm.	Nov. 19	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Orinoco	Nov. 19	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Santiago	Nov. 19	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Buffon	Nov. 20	Pernamb'o	801 Prod. Ex.
Colorado	Nov. 20	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Valencia	Nov. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Werkendam	Nov. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Nov. 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Knickerbocker	Nov. 21	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Ardanrose	Nov. 21	Jeremie	24 State St.
Touraine	Nov. 21	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Rialto	Nov. 21	Newcastle	22 State St.
Lucania	Nov. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Nov. 21	London	1 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm	Nov. 21	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
C. of Augusta	Nov. 21	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Anchoria	Nov. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Nov. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Nov. 24	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
St. Louis	Nov. 25	St'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Nov. 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
S. of Nebr'ka	Nov. 25	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Kensington	Nov. 25	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Silvia	Nov. 28	Jamaica	9 Stone St.
Curacao	Nov. 28	Marseilles	135 Front St.
Eturia	Nov. 28	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Nov. 28	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Nov. 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Nov. 28	London	1 Broadway.
Columbia	Nov. 28	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Obdam	Nov. 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Armenia	Nov. 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Oregon	Nov. 28	Naples G'a.	61 Broadway.
Origen	Dec. 1	Barbados	88 Gold St.
Havel	Dec. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Dec. 2	St'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Dec. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Dec. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Dec. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Schiedam	Dec. 3	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Campania	Dec. 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Dec. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Furnessia	Dec. 5	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Sarnia	Dec. 5	Naples, G'a	61 Broadway.
Normannia	Dec. 5	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Palatia	Dec. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Dec. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Bretagne	Dec. 8	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Dec. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Dec. 9	St'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Dec. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Werra	Dec. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Dec. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, from Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Dorado, Baker, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Louisiana, Gager, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. D. Allen.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Leona, Wilder, Galveston Nov. 4 and Key West 7th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Anderson, London Oct. 29, in ballast to Gust Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Kelterer, Hamburg Oct. 25, in ballast to Gust Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Bellona, (Br.,) Iversen, Santos Oct. 3, Rio Janeiro 14th, and St. Lucia 28th, via Bermuda Nov. 6, with mdse. to Busk & Tevona. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Coya, (Br.,) Brown, Callao Sept. 4, Salaverry 6th, Paita 12th, Pisagua 22d, Iquique 23d, Junin 26th, Antofagasta 28th, Valparaiso Oct. 1, Coronel 4th, and Punta Arenas 10th, with mdse. to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M. to-day.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Harrison, Para Oct. 2, with mdse. and one passenger to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Schleswig, (Ger.,) Aarhuns, Gonaives Oct. 26, Port au Prince 26th, Miragoane 27th, Aquin 28th, Aux Cayes 29th, Port de Paix Nov. 4, and Inagua 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Hugo, Kalnor & Co.; vessel to Ebel & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Croatan, McKee, Wilmington and Georgetown, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Darial, (Br.,) Scott, Barry Oct. 26, in ballast to Gust Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Athos, (Br.,) Owne, Savanilla Oct. 28, Carthagena 30th, and Port Limon Nov. 2, with mdse. and one passenger to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Rialto, (Br.,) Rippeth, Gothenburg Oct. 24, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M. to-day.

Bark George C. Tobey, (of New-Bedford,) Shurtleff, Hongkong, 137 days, with mdse. to Delacamp & Co.; vessel to W. S. Besse.

Sailed.

SS Yumuri, (Nor.,) for Cape Hayti, Aux Cayes, &c.; Alps, for Gonaives, Port au Prince, &c.; Strathnevis, for Hamburg; Chicago City, for Bristol; Bovic, for Liverpool; Trave, for Bremen; Finance, for Colon; Colorado, for Hull; Chalmette, for New-Orleans; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; City of Birmingham, for Savannah.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 10, at 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze, clear.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. Freeth, from Antwerp for New-York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Henri Reith, (Br.,) Capt. Austin, from New-York Oct. 24 for Dover, passed Lewis Island yesterday.

SS Adra, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from New-York Oct. 24 for Amsterdam, passed Prawle Point today.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, from New-York Oct. 29 for Amsterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Gladiolus, (Br.,) Capt. Wright, from New-York Oct. 23 for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Duach,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York Oct. 31 for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New-York Oct. 31, for the Mediterranean, passed Sagres to-day.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, sld. from Swansea for New-York to-day.

SS Beatty, (Br.,) Capt. Carr, from New-York Sept. 2, arr. at Bombay Oct. 17.

SS Salerno, (Ger.,) Capt. Llemm, from New-York Oct. 9, via Baltimore, arr. at Pernambuco Nov. 5.

SS Amaranth, (Br.,) Capt. Patrie, from New-York Oct. 18, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Dulwich, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from New-York Oct. 3, via Wilmington, N. C., arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New-York Oct. 26, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Feronia, (Br.,) Capt. Butterwick, from Pekalongan Sept. 20 for Sandy Hook, arr. at St. Michaels to-day.

SS Glenogle, (Br.,) Capt. Gasson, from New-York Oct. 14, via St. Michaels, for Aden, Singapore, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Jungst, New-York for Bremen, via Southampton, passed Scilly at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, New-York for Southampton, passed Hurst Castle at 8:06 P. M. to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, from New-York, via Cherbourg, arr. at Bremerhaven at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, New-York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS New-York, Capt. Passow, for New-York, sld. from Southampton to-day, and passed Hurst Castle at 7:35 A. M.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 9:05 P. M. to-day.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Capt. Tanner, from New-York for Manchester, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New-York, via Leith, arr. at Dundee to-day.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COOPER, ELIZA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Cornelius G. Blauvelt, Garret D. Eckerson, James Eckerson, Catharine Anderson, John P. Blauvelt, Cornelius I. Blauvelt, Abraham H. Blauvelt, James H. Blauvelt, Isaac B. Froeligh, John Froeligh, Albert Blauvelt, John Blauvelt, James C. Blauvelt, Harry Sheldon Demarest, Jacob Demarest, Harry Demarest, Charlie Demarest, James Wilson, Mary Smith, Ellen Jane Haring, Eliza Johnson, Annie M. Haring, Ada Dodson, Asa Bell, Lizzie Farrington Bell, Annie Seaman, John William Cole, Rachel A. Graham, Jacob Perry, Peter C. Perry, William S. Perry, described by that name, his first name being unknown; Minnie R. Felter, Eliza Perry, Richard G. Perry, the children of Catharine Ann Foster, a deceased cousin of testatrix, whose names and addresses are unknown. The children of Eliza Sweeney, a deceased cousin of testatrix, whose names and addresses are unknown, and all other the heirs at law next of kin of ELIZA COOPER, deceased, whose names and addresses are unknown, send greeting.

Whereas, John H. K. Blauvelt of the City of Brooklyn has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of June, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Eliza Cooper, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 25th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
o7-1aw6mW

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 14 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul,* via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne,* via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria,* via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 PM for Cuba, per s. s. Yumuri, via Havana; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per s. s. Arkadia.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per s. s. Saginaw.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per s. s. Athos; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per s. s. Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per s. s. Venezuela; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Nov. 18th at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24th at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per s. s. Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 29th at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per s. s. Empress of China, (via Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. §30th at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per s. s. Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Nov. 7th and up to Dec. 21st at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per s. s. Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. §5th at 7:30 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of s. s. Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1896.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARRY, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William E. Gilhooly, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1896. HORACE M. BARRY, Executor. WM. E. GILHOOLY, Attorney for Executor, 5 Beekman Street, New-York City. jy15-1aw6mW

BAYARD, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BAYARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Bradley Lord, No. 189 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of July, 1896. SARAH E. PERINE, Administratrix. JOHN BRADLEY LORD, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. jy22-1aw6mW

BERG, AMALIE, (NEE SCHMIDT.)—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emma Sommer, Hulda Hammesfahr, Emilie Muller, all of full age, send greeting:

Whereas, Emilie Hammesfahr of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 27th day of March, 1894, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of AMALIE BERG, née Schmidt, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said

SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES

TO DEVELOP COMMERCE AND DIRECT EXPORT TRAFFIC.

Regular Ocean Service to be Established at Terminal Points of the Principal Railway Companies to Govern Rates.

Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, talked yesterday of the plan and scope of the arrangement to develop Southern commerce and direct Southern export traffic, an outline of which has been given in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The scheme, which was arranged when Mr. Spencer was in England last Summer, is that certain Southern ports where the principal railways have their termini shall have regular lines of steamers to run to the chief European ports. The Johnston Line, owned by William Johnston & Co., Limited, of Liverpool, will furnish the bottoms.

The object of the enterprise is to strengthen the export trade from the South by regular and trustworthy ocean service, and also to prevent in the future the irregularities in ocean rates heretofore existing from certain ports and which have been a costly item to railway lines in the South.

"Johnston & Co., Limited," said Mr. Spencer, "are among the strongest people on the North Atlantic in regard to cargo or freight boats. No better selection could have been made. Three lines will be established, one from Norfolk, another from Savannah and a third from Brunswick.

"We expect to have the initial trip made from Norfolk between Nov. 25 and Dec. 1. It will be a fortnightly line for the present.

"The first trip will be made from Savannah Nov. 15. This, too, will be a fortnightly line.

"As to Brunswick, owing to existing charters, we cannot start until some time in January. This will be, until it is developed, a fortnightly line.

"The Southern Railway has no connection from Savannah. Johnston & Co. will manage their own affairs from this port.

"The business at these ports heretofore has been done with chartered tramp steamers. The Southern Railway will profit by this new arrangement. Its business will be better done at less cost.

"William Johnston will be here on Thursday, when perhaps more of the details will be furnished by him. At any rate, the project is on the point of being carried out, with ample indications of success and prosperity."

Discrimination Is Charged.

The case of the Produce Exchange against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and others, defendants, members of the Joint Traffic Association, will be heard by the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington next month. The plaintiff charges unjust discrimination against New-York in grain rates. Counsel for the Exchange are Baldwin & Blackmar and John D. Kernan. The bulk of the testimony will be taken in this city.

Decision Against Trolley Roads.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 10.—In the Superior Court to-day Judge George W. Wheeler handed down a decision in the suit of the New-England Railroad Company against the Hartford Street Railway Company, the Newington Tramway Company, and the Central Railway and Electric Company of New-Britain. The Judge makes the temporary injunction permanent, restraining all three trolley roads from building a line between this city and New-Britain.

Western Traffic Pool.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—The Western Traffic Pool, at a meeting to-day, appointed H. C. Courtwright, General Assistant Agent of the Chicago and Alton, and H. L. Sheele, General Freight Agent of the Great Northern Railroad, to fill vacancies in the managing board of the pool. A resolution was passed maintaining the schedule of last year.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—News from Minnesota is that commercial travel on railroads has doubled and trebled within the last few days.

—George C. Gorham of Washington, who for many years was Secretary of the United States Senate, has been elected a Vice President of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

—The Reading Railroad Company has paid the first installment of bonus on capital stock to the State of Pennsylvania under the reorganization. It was nearly $50,000. The bonus will be about $350,000.

—A story that the Chicago City Railway Company had bought the General Electric Railway Company for $1,000,000 was denied yesterday by A. G. Wheeler of the Love Electric Traction Company.

—Andrew Stevenson, Commercial Freight Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Baltimore, will Dec. 1 be Division Freight Agent of the road. He came to his present position from the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway.

—The order by the New-Haven Railroad Company requiring the removal from bicycles of cyclometers, lanterns, and other attachments, or the signing of a waiver of claim for damage when the wheels are carried as baggage, has been revoked.

—W. D. Barbour & Co. denied yesterday that an agreement had been reached between the Reorganization Committee of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway and the dissenting bondholders. Barbour & Co. advise bondholders not to deposit their securities until further notice.

—A new tourist route between Washington and San Francisco has been established by the Southern Railway Company and the Southern Pacific Company. The first through car west bound will leave Washington Nov. 14, and the first east-bound car starts from San Francisco the same day.

—President Calvin S. Brice has ordered a survey of the line from Hudson, Mich., on the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railway to a point on the Lima Northern Railway near Adrian. This gives a direct line from the Ohio coal fields to Michigan, and the consolidation of the two roads named and the Ohio Southern Railroad is the project.

—The investigation by a commission of the Chicago City Railway of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street system of the Third Avenue line's compressed air motors was not satisfactory. The promoters declined to give bonds as to the compressed air system's economical operation, and the claim is made that its cost is nearly double that of electricity.

Fire in a Fur Store.

A fire in the cellar and sub-cellar of 133 Mercer Street, stocked with skins and furs, owned by Herzig Brothers, did about $25,000 damage last night. The building is a five-story brick structure. The fourth and fifth floors are occupied by L. Harris, a fur manufacturer, and the lower part of the building by the Herzigs. Twenty employes of the Harris firm were in the upper part of the building when the fire started at about 6 o'clock. They smelled smoke and ran out to the street before the smoke became dense. The Harris stock was not injured. The loss to the building is about $2,500.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a trustworthy North German as chambermaid and seamstress, or maid to invalid or elderly lady; city reference. B. C., Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent, trustworthy North German young woman in first-class family; excellent reference. K. W., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid; can sew neatly; willing to assist; first-class city reference. 364 Amsterdam Av.; ring Irving's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermork alone; best city reference. 115 West 46th St., care of Doren.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with other work; city references; city or country. 941 3d Av., near 56th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Will assist with children or other work; best personal references; can be seen all week. M. S., 152 East 39th St. Foley.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; willing and obliging. 351 East 60th St.; ring Bourke's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a colored girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework; good reference; reliable. 174 East 77th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid in first-class family; would wait on lady and do plain sewing; has best city references. 416 5th Av.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two girls to go together; one as first-class Spanish cook; also American; other as chambermaid and waitress; do work of family between us; city or country; city reference. 230 East 24th St.

COOK—WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By competent woman; good cook; also first-class waitress and chambermaid; in private family; four years' best city reference; wages, $20 and $18; together or separate. Sullivan, 349 East 54th St.

COOK.—Lady breaking up wishes to place her thorough cook; can take entire charge of marketing and kitchen; with one or two kitchenmaids; highly recommended. Cross, care of McKinley, 706 6th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two girls, together, in small family; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; good reference. 308 West 16th St., second floor, back.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Protestant woman, highly recommended, as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; looks more for good home than high wages. Address, by letter, Mary, 1,334 3d Av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman in a private family as first-class cook; understands all kinds of pastry and soups. 342 East 74th St., first flat.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; private family; understands her business; personal city reference; wages, $20. K. S., Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a good cook to do washing and ironing in a small private family; city reference; cards answered. 244 West 12th St.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in private family; no washing; has worked with French chefs; reference. H., 359 West 25th St., Shivlin's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook; thoroughly understands her business; all kinds of soups, bread, biscuits, and desserts; first-class reference. 1,157 2d Av., store.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in private family; city or country; excellent bread and biscuit maker; city reference. B., Box 59, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By American woman as cook by the day, week, or month; thoroughly understands her business; private family. 317 West 35th St., Room 1, first floor.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook and coarse washer in private family; personal city reference. A. M., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a thorough cook and caterer in all kinds of cooking; company dinner; luncheons; take entire charge; excellent reference. 216 West 36th St., third bell.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook; good reference; good baker; city or country. R. R., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook; good city reference; in small private family. L., Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman to do cooking in small private family; first-class references; wages, $20. R. D., 70 8th Av.

COOK.—By young woman; good cook; private family; excellent city reference; wages, $25. 328 East 36th St., one flight.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, entrées, and desserts. 22 East 10th St.

COOK.—By a woman as competent cook; understands cooking and baking in a its branches; best city references. 519 Lexington Av.

COOK or HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Scotch Protestant; excels in all branches; first-class city references. N. C., 753 6th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; references. 416 East 70th St., Mullen's bell.

COOK.—By competent cook in a private family where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $35; best city reference. 820 3d Av., janitor's bell.

COOK.—First-class; by day or week; terms moderate; best reference. 1,157 2d Av., stationery store.

COOK.—By Protestant; first-class cook; for American plain and fancy dishes; excellent references; wages, $35. 713 7th Av.

COOK.—An excellent cook; all kinds of soups and desserts; best of city reference. 42 East 43d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city reference; private family. 40 West 10th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; goes by the day in first-class families only; fancy waists, latest designs in skirts; superior fitter; finest work; capes, Eton jackets; garments altered into latest styles; terms moderate; best references. K. C., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; latest Parisian designs in street and evening gowns; terms, $2.50 per day. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced dressmaker; $2.50 per day; highest personal references; Jewish families preferred. Mrs. Crawley, 162 West 103d St.

DRESSMAKER.—A dressmaker of experience wishes customers at home or out. Mrs. Rahty, 410 West 42d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By Hanoverian governess, to make engagement for afternoon hours; teaches German, English, and music; best reference; terms moderate. P. H., 422 Columbus Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an American as nursery governess; teaches English to beginners; is a good nurse in illness; thoroughly understands the care of children, having had several years' experience; if desired, can take the entire charge of those between the ages of three and nine; would like to assist in the housekeeping; excellent references. H. H., 105 West 56th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS. — An experienced teacher wishes additional pupils; young ladies or children; higher English branches; French and German; music a specialty; highest references. Music, Box 62, 1,242 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman as first-class general housekeeper; would do entire work of small family; in city or country; best city reference. 523 1st Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do plain cooking, washing, or would do general housework; best personal reference given. 249 West 12th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework in a flat; no washing; thirteen years' city reference. 100 West 50th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By woman for housework in country; small family; good reference; no cards. 308 West 35th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By strong woman not afraid of work; will take any kind of housework; city reference. 777 2d Av., first floor, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for housework or as kitchenmaid; private family; city reference. 410 East 70th St.; ring janitor's bell.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By girl, place for general housework and plain cooking. 301 East 25th St.

HOUSEMAID.—By a middle-aged Protestant woman as housemaid; the best of city references. Call, 10 to 12, at 25 North Washington Square.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—Where chef or first-class woman cook is kept; excellent city references. A. B. C., Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

KITCHENMAID.—By experienced girl as kitchenmaid in private family. 587 Lexington Av., DeWitt's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced, capable Swiss person; thoroughly understands her duties; good traveler; excellent packer; best city references. E. W., care of Mrs Glover, 166 East 56th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent; good hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; personal reference. J. D., 113 West 38th St.

LADY'S MAID.—English; first-class references; capable, willing, and obliging. M. L., care of Miss Kerr, 219 East 32d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. G. L., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced person; an excellent hairdresser and accustomed to traveling; years with her last employer. Care of Mrs. Johnson, 104 West 37th St.

LADY'S MAID.—(English;) competent in all her duties; good hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; good packer; best city references. W. K., 219 East 32d St., Kerr's box.

MAID.—By an educated North German as maid to a lady; would assist in housekeeping; understands dressmaking, handsewing, traveling, and packing; excellent reference. German Maid, Christian Home, 15 Sutton Place.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent middle aged Swedish person; speaking French fluently; experienced in traveling; reference. 135 East 17th St.

MAID, &c.—As maid and seamstress. M. J. M., 217 West 36th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as competent laundress in private family; willing and obliging; thoroughly understands all branches; best city reference. 313 West 47th St., Malaine's bell.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as competent laundress; has no objection to little chamberwork; nine years' city reference; private family. S., 1,140 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; would assist with other work; three years' best city references. 941 3d Av., near 56th St., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable Protestant woman for gentlemen's washing; washes silk or flannels equal to new; city reference. 241 West 40th St., Atkinson's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; shirts, collars, and cuffs; best city references. 109 East 69th St.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By competent laundress; assist in chamberwork; American family; good city reference. 212 East 28th St.; ring three bells.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress; reference; city or country; or cook and laundress. 200 East 48th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced woman; shirts, cuffs, and collars done to perfection; first-class families; city reference. 38 West 65th St., ring Mr. Murphy's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; in private family; best city reference; no objection to country. J. G., Box 49, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—Well recommended; to do washing, ironing, cleaning; irons shirts. Mrs. Hughes, 216 West 61st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant girl as first-class laundress in private family. Call, after 1 o'clock, 4 West 48th St., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By woman; first-class Swedish laundress; private house; best reference. 188 East 43d St., care of Mrs. Wardell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; best city reference. Call, for two days, at 244 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as first-class laundress; seven years' reference. 301 West 54th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; first-class laundress in private family; long and best city reference from last place. 231 East 29th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as laundress in private family; city references. 121 East 77th St., Hamilton's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; can take entire charge of an infant or grown child. To be seen from 10 to 12 A. M. at former employer's, 29 East 31st St.

NURSE or MAID.—By North German as nurse or maid to grown children. M. L. Olivoir, 277 Hudson St.

NURSE and MAID.—To invalid lady; highly recommended by doctors and families. C., Box 127, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a first-class infant's nurse; thoroughly competent to take entire charge; highest personal references. 217 West 36th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a first-class woman as infant's nurse; one who thoroughly understands her business, or to take charge of an invalid lady; best of city reference; no objection to country. Wilson, 640 Madison Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent Protestant woman as infant's nurse; good sewer; city or country; written and personal references. 319 East 32d St., third floor.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By competent seamstress; understands all kinds family sewing; accustomed to wait on elderly ladies; assist with chamberwork or children; excellent city reference. 403 Lexington Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as waitress; will do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; willing and obliging; three years' best city references. 205 East 88th St.; ring fourth floor bell four times.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as waitress, the other as chambermaid, or parlormaid and waitress; to work together; city or country; best of reference. Mrs. Gellon, 510 2d Av.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in private family, or chambermaid and waitress; best references from last employer. 313 East 32d St., third floor.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city reference. M. F., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in private family; best city reference. 798 6th Av.; ring second bell.

WAITRESS.—First-class; or chambermaid and waitress; understands salads, carving; references. 838 8th Av., first flat.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable woman as waitress and to assist with chamberwork; good reference. 449 4th Av.

Washing.

WASHING.—By laundress, family washing to take home. Advertiser, 287 West 141st St.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN WOMAN TO CLEAN OFFICES, OR housecleaning or any other kind of cleaning; city reference. 65 West 21st St.

TEACHER.—A French lady, excellent pianist, experienced and most successful teacher, has some free hours; diplomée and highest testimonials. Musical, 47 West 69th St.

PARLOR MAID.—By English Protestant; one year's personal reference from last place. M. H., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman; age 25 years; thoroughly competent, and trustworthy; three years with last employer. E. G., 138 East 28th St.

BUTLER. — Frenchman; thoroughly willing, obliging; full charge dining room floor; good references. Jean, Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Height, 6 feet; age, 28; 6 months' good character in this country; also good English references. H. F., 931 6th Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Height, 6 feet; age, 30 years 6 months; good character in this country; English characters previous. A. P., 931 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Competent in all his duties; good appearance; five years in last place; no objection to country; wages, $50. A. B. C., Box 18, 159 East 47th St.

BUTLER, VALET, or SECOND MAN.—In private family; thoroughly competent; first-class city references; speaks four languages; single. Joseph, 270 West 34th St.

BUTLER, or BUTLER and VALET.—By a competent man; English; age 32; first-class reference from present employer. E. W., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, having good reference; knows his duties in all branches; strictly sober, willing, and obliging. E. E., 316 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. 455 6th Av. Butler.

BUTLER.—In private family; thoroughly competent; North of Ireland Protestant; good city references. J. W., Box 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By French Swiss couple; both first-class in every way; good references. T. T., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; in private family; recommended; sober, honest, obliging; best city reference. Jules Levit, 112 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; 26; leaving present place on account of family going abroad. B., B., 990 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By young man, (Swede;) long experience; highly recommended. C. J., care Mr. Wells, 630 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman; speaks English; best references. G. L., 355 East 76th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly experienced; highly recommended; English. Herbert, Box 85, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; first-class city and Washington references; present employer can be seen. O. L., 844 3d Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; professional; moderate wages; good reference. A. Scott, 329 East 72d St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By married couple, Swedish, as butler and cook; good reference; city or country. D., 329 3d Av.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; good appearance; single; five years' references. 150 West 18th St.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman in private family, with one or more footmen; city or country; thoroughly competent in his duty; first-class references; age, 34; very tall; good appearance; family going abroad; lady can be seen. Competent, Box 170, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent butler; age, 38; good valet; willing and obliging; has excellent written and personal reference; with or without assistance. C. L., Box 313 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly competent; single; age, 30; highly recommended for capacity and sobriety; disengaged on account of family going abroad; seven years' first-class city references. C. S., 125 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; disengaged when suited; age, 36; first-class experience; two and a half years' reference from present employer. M., Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—First-class, with one or more footmen; excellent valet; English; tall; good appearance; references will bear strict investigation. Butler, 796 6th Av. McKinkey's.

BUTLER or WAITER.—In a private family; speaks German, French, and English; age, 28; best city references; last employer can be seen. R. Simon, 74 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; age, 32 years; competent in every detail; honest and sober; first-class references. Juliard, 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—English; where second is kept, or single; 2½ years' references; 1½ previous Fall; good appearance. Thomas, 139 East 25th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By a man and wife; no children; man first-class driver and rider; height 5 feet 8 inches; age, 29; wife good cook, laundress, or waitress; both well-trained servants; honest, industrious, and temperate; best references from former and present employers. answer by letter, with particulars. C. M., 206 West 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class and thoroughly experienced married man; 36; understands the proper care of fine horses and carriages; excellent city driver; sober and reliable; highly recommended from former and last employer; references. L. B., 141 East 69th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wishes to secure a place for his coachman; is recommended as a sober, careful driver; thoroughly competent in every particular. Call on last employer, or address P. Seidelman, 316 East 61st St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man; city or country; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages, and good, careful city driver; sober, willing, and obliging; five years' city reference. M. M., Box 343 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman; seven and a half years' city reference; last employer gave up horses; wages moderate. C. W., 683 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class man; makes a good appearance on the box. S. Salomon, 619 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—English; single; good appearance; all around man; personal references. C. N., Box 73, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By German Protestant; can milk; generally useful; good city reference. Adolph, 198 Chambers St., cigar store.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; age, twenty-nine; good city driver; disengaged on the 15th. General S. Webb, Riverdale-on-Hudson.

Furnacemen.

FURNACEMAN.—By furnaceman to attend furnaces in neighborhood of 35th, 36th, or 37th St.; best references. J., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

FURNACEMAN.—By experienced man; tend furnace; five years' reference from last employer. Hugh Dillon, 11 King St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FARMER.— By a married man; one small child; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's place of farm, garden, lawns, greenhouses, &c.; first-class reference of long duration from four last places of 9, 6, 2, and 4 years. E. H. R., care Bridgeman's seed store, 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—By a single man; 36; thoroughly understands his business; very highly recommended. Gardener, 37 East 19th St., seed store.

Grooms.

GROOM, &c.—By a single young man as groom, or coachman, or useful man; country preferred; wages moderate. Call or address present employer, 50 West 10th St.; stable.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By an Englishman; good worker; disengaged in a few days; excellent reference from present and previous employers. M., Box 434, Rye, N. Y.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By a young man indoors; private family; good waiter; five years' personal city reference. Thomas, 307 5th Av.

SECOND or THIRD MAN.—By young man in private family; city or country. Permanent, Box 312 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By young Englishman; excellent personal city references. F. D., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—Age, 25; good appearance; first-class references. G. T., 250 4th Av.

SECOND MAN or USEFUL MAN.—Private house; good city references. M. K., 554 3d Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede in private family; knowledge of cleaning silver, brasses, and windows; also help wait on table and attend to furnace; willing and obliging; in any capacity; highest city references. Ernst Delin, 310 East 34th St.

USEFUL MAN—LAUNDRESS.—By a married couple; man any kind of work; wife experienced laundress; highest references. W., 204 West 32d St.

Valets.

VALET.—Young man wishes to attend to gentleman's clothes and boots at $10 a month; best city references. C., Box 335 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

VALET or ATTENDANT.—As valet or attendant; understands massage; first-class reference. J. S., 530 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

FARM MANAGER.—By married American; aged 37; two children; understands farming in all its branches and care of gentleman's place; five years' reference from former employer, who can be seen; would take farm on shares. Chas. A. Swezey, Stamford, Conn.

MASSAGE.—Medical gymnastics massage and electricity by competent Swedish masseur; doctor references. Randell, 130 East 45th St.

PORTER.—By a colored man as porter in a store or hotel, or take furnaces in private family; can give five years' city reference. J. M., 113 West 46th St.

WATCHMAN.—By a watchman; three years' reference from last employer; bonds furnished, if necessary. William Bennet, 753 6th Av.

YOUNG GERMAN WILL GIVE LESSONS IN German, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Danish at pupil's residence. K. Heeg, 23 East 3d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

COOK.—Wanted, a competent young cook; best references; wages, $20, call, in the morning, 19 West 35th St.

WANTED—In a small private family, an experienced woman to take charge of servants, hire and discharge, look after the general housework and marketing, and to come by the day; only a person at present filling such a position, with best business references, not too old or young, wanted. State experience and reference in full through Post Office Box 852.

WANTED—Good family cook in a small private family; state age, experience, and where and how long have lived with each party referred to; state in full all necessary information and particulars, in order that a reply may be had, through Post Office Box 852.

WANTED—Cook, waitress, and chambermaid; three first-class servants; private family living in country. Call at 12 East 22d St., between 10 and 12 A. M.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—Useful man to wait on table, attend furnace, &c., in small private family; wages, $30; mention age, with city references. M. N., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

CALIFORNIA.

Palace vestibule trains with dining cars will leave New-York at frequent intervals during the Winter for California. The tickets provide for all travelling and hotel expenses for the outward and return trips, all railroad tickets for the side trips in California, with privilege of **reduced rates at the hotels** in that State, and give the passenger **entire freedom of movement. Choice of routes.**

Other tours in season to **Europe, Hawaii, Japan, China, Round the World, Mexico, Florida, etc.**

Railroad and **Steamship Tickets** at **lowest rates** to all parts of the world.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning information desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East 14th St., cor. Union Sq., West.
NEW-YORK.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Wm. H. Gray

BUILDER OF

FINE CARRIAGES,

20 AND 22 WOOSTER ST.

We have secured from the Receiver of the late J. B. Brewster & Co. the balance of the old company's stock of new carriages, comprising Broughams, Four-in-Hands, Landaus, Game Carts, Phaetons, Top-wagons, Carts, &c. These goods must be sold quickly, and no reasonable offer will be refused, as we need all available space for our own stock.

DOWNEY, DUNCAN & WHITE,
Of the late J. B. Brewster & Co.
Warerooms 487 & 489 5th Ave.

THE NATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

The National Horse Show has done more to improve the Breeding of Horses than all the other shows combined. The Logan Sanitary System has done more for the health and benefit to the owner. It does away with the poisonous odors in the stable and it saves one hundred per cent. in straw and the same amount in labor. Horse owners will find it to their interest to examine this system.

WINTER RESORTS.

Mountain Park Hotel AND COTTAGES. HOT SPRINGS, North Carolina.

DELIGHTFUL AUTUMN AND WINTER RESORT.
For Health, Pleasure, Recreation, Excellent Cuisine.
Finest mountain scenery east of the Rockies. Conveniently accessible by Pullman cars, via Pennsylvania Railroad.
Exceptionally dry and free from fog. Average Winter temperature, 49.3.
Thermal waters and baths, specific in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica. Expert medical attendance.
Ideal Resort for the nervously tired.
WM. G. DOOLITTLE.

Finest Winter Hotel in the North.

THE LAKEWOOD,

WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 19.
SPECIAL RATES FOR SEASON GUESTS.
Address **T. F. SILLECK,** Lessee,
Lakewood, N. J.,
of ORIENTAL HOTEL,
MANHATTAN BEACH.

The Laurel House
OF
Lakewood, New-Jersey,

NOW OPEN.
Lakewood is a beautiful Autumn Resort. The Laurel House has been made more attractive than ever for this season.
David B. Plumer, Manager.

HOTELS.

THE GROSVENOR,
5TH AV. AND 10TH ST.
One of the most luxuriously furnished hotels in the country. Engagements may now be made by the month, year, or transiently. Restaurant open to the public. Write for illustrated booklet.
M. J. SHEA.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

D. L. MOODY
Preaches in
COOPER UNION
To-day at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
MR. SANKEY
Will Sing. Seats free. Come.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, acting in and for the City and County of New-York, which order was made on the 26th day of October, 1896, and was on the same day filed in the office of the clerk of said city and county, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against John McClave, Stephen Wood McClave, John McClave, Junior, and Albert McClave, lately doing business as copartners under the firm name of JOHN McCLAVE & SONS, at 371 Fifth Avenue and 602 West Twenty-second Street, in the City of New-York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, William Harison, assignee of the said copartners for the benefit of their creditors, at the office of the said assignee, Germania Building, Nos. 62 and 64 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1897.

WILLIAM HARISON, Assignee.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for the Assignee, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.
o28-law6wW&d9

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE HON. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, acting in and for the City and County of New-York, which order was made on the 26th day of October, 1896, and was on the same day filed in the office of the clerk of the said city and county, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against STEPHEN WOOD McCLAVE, lately doing business at No. 371 Fifth Avenue and at 602 West Twenty-second Street in the City of New-York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, William Harison, assignee of the said Stephen Wood McClave, for the benefit of his creditors, at the office of the said assignee, Germania Building, Nos. 62 and 64 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1897.

WILLIAM HARISON, Assignee.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for the Assignee, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.
o28-law6wW&d9

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE HON. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, acting in and for the City and County of New-York, which order was made on the 26th day of October, 1896, and was on the same day filed in the office of the clerk of the said city and county, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN McCLAVE, lately doing business under that name at Nos. 145-157 Eleventh Avenue and 602-606 West Twenty-second Street, in the City of New-York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, William Harison, assignee of the said John McClave, for the benefit of his creditors, at the office of the said assignee, Germania Building, Nos. 62 and 64 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1897.

WILLIAM HARISON, Assignee.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for the Assignee, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.
o28-law6wW&d9

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1.—ATTRACTIVE SECOND FLOOR; HANDsomely furnished; bath; suites, single rooms; board optional; transients or permanents; references. 14 West 33d St.

1.—Elegantly furnished floor; suite and single rooms; board optional; highest references. 109 West 48th St.

1.—MADISON AV., 650, CORNER 60TH.—Elegant suite, with board; other desirable rooms; strictly first-class.

20 EAST 43D ST.—Desirable rooms, with private bath; references.

31ST, 33 WEST.—Desirable rooms for families to rent, with board.

41ST ST., 45 EAST.—Desirable double room; sunny; all conveniences; table excellent; moderate rates; table board; references.

61ST ST., 158 EAST.—Boarders for new, private boarding house; first-class table and rooms; German cooking.

72D ST., 143 WEST.—Sunny, large room; also smaller room; elegant boarding accommodations; superior table; perfect service.

249 WEST 44TH ST.—A handsomely furnished room on second and third floors, with board.

457 WEST 147TH ST.—Two handsome second-floor rooms, connecting or separate; excellent table board; moderate; references.

GENTLEMAN OF INDEPENDENT MEANS, tired of living alone, (family bereavement,) desires congenial couple; positively no other boarders; his new modern residence, pleasantly located, lower west side, near Riverside Drive; his servants competent, faithful, and many years in family; this is no boarding house advertis

ALL SECTIONS BENEFITED

BUSINESS REVIVAL AFFECTS ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Manufactories of Albany Preparing for a Season of Great Activity—Coal Mines to be Opened in Ohio—Duck Mills Resume Operations.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—Present indications point to a business revival in the north end. The prospects are brighter now for the large manufacturing concerns in that section of the city than they have been for some years.

Rathbone, Sard & Co., whose foundry has been running but a month on full time since July 1, now have opened up on six days a week time for the rest of the season.

Business at Littlefield's foundry has been dull throughout the year, but enough orders are in to give their employes work up to Christmas. From the result of the election their money collections have increased considerably

Haight & Clark, foundrymen, have not run on full time for the last two years, the business depression being so great, but, since last week work has been resumed on full time and their force of men has been increased.

There is at present great rejoicing among the railroad men of the West End over the news that the West Albany shops are to resume operations on full time.

The shops at West Albany, upon the work obtained in which many of the residents of the western section of the city have been dependent for a livelihood, have been working on short time since August, 1893.

Notices have been posted to the effect that the shops are to be kept running on full time as formerly. It is understood that the Boston and Albany shops at East Albany also will go on full time in the near future.

Freight is running heavy on the New-York Central, heavier since election than during the month of October. The great increase undoubtedly is due to the transportation of grain from the West. The heavy freight business is expected to continue to increase.

The shirt and collar factory of Tim & Co. opened up to-day. The shop has been shut down for the past four months on account of the girls who were employed there going on a strike. The firm gives employment to about 300 girls.

A dispatch from Saratoga says since election day deposits of gold are common in Saratoga banks. In one bank in Saratoga Saturday a single deposit of $1,500 in gold was made.

The workmen in Thomson's pulp mill, above Schuylerville, were paid Saturday in gold coin, and there was rejoicing in the community.

PALMYRA, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The Globe Brass Works and the Jones Press Works expect to start up soon with a full force of men on full time. They have been running for the past few months with a very small force of hands.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 10.—The business revival contingent upon the election of McKinley is growing here. The Warwick-Stockton Company, maker of bicycle parts, has increased its force by 150 men to serve surplus orders.

The Heller Brothers' file works of Forest Hill, which had been closed for a year, opened to-day with a larger force than when they shut down, and will run overtime.

Winters & Nies, manufacturers of horse collars, on Lawrence Street, have doubled their force.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 10.—The Foster Brothers Manufacturing Company, South Farms, started on full time with a full force this week, after quite a long shutdown; also, Strickland's brick yards at West Cromwell. Owing to the close of the Cromwell branch of the New-England Road, all brick has to be carted to this city.

SALEM, N. J., Nov. 10.—The Salem Oil Cloth Works have commenced printing several large orders that had been placed, subject to the election. Fire has been placed under the tank furnace at Gayner's Glass Works, and the Blessing Iron Foundry has received more orders than it had had before for two months.

THE WEST ACTIVE.

Mills and Factories Resume Operations on Increased Time.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Nov. 10.—The result of the election has caused increased activity in the Massillon coal fields. Walter J. Mullins, a prominent operator, announces that he will open a new mine at once, and he says that he knows of three others which will be opened in a short time. The projected railway which will connect the now inaccessible West Lebanon territory with the railroads which now centre here will be built. The miners in the entire district are looking forward to a prospect of steady work.

FOSTORIA, Ohio, Nov. 10.—The Calcined Glass Works of this city, which have been idle since the failure of ex-Secretary Charles Foster, will be opened in a few days by a co-operative company, and will give work to several hundred hands. The Fostoria Buggy Works, which have been idle for six months, have announced that they will open up in full, giving employment to a large number of skilled workmen. They have started four traveling men on the road.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 10.—Beginning to-morrow morning, the wages of a large number of the workmen of the Dold Packing Company, in this city, will be raised from 25 to 75 cents per day. This is entirely due to the election of McKinley. The company is also contemplating important improvements in its plant.

The wholesale merchants in the West Bottoms are experiencing the benefit of the results of the election. Inquiry among them reveals the fact that the immense impetus already given to the business in all branches has been felt by the jobbers, who are sending out extra traveling men to gather their share of the increasing business.

PIQUA, Ohio, Nov. 10.—The corrugating works, the rolling mill, the Snyder Bent Wood Works, and Orr Linseed Mill started yesterday, giving employment to 500 men. The American Strawboard Works will start as soon as repairs are made.

MOLINE, Ill., Nov. 10.—Deere & Co. resumed work yesterday with 500 men. The Moline Plow Company started up last Thursday morning and has increased its force to 500 men.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The San Francisco Glass Works, which have been closed down for many months, will resume operations to-morrow, giving employment to about 250 men and women. The proprietors report a great number of orders received since the election.

ELWOOD, Ind., Nov. 10.—The Pittsburg Plate Glass Factory will start up in full force Nov. 20 with 500 men. The Wetherald Rolling Mill, at Frankton, will resume in full, and the window glass factories will start soon with a full complement of hands.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RECORD.

Mills Starting and Increased Working Time Is Given.

READING, Penn., Nov. 10.—The Montello Brick Company, which has only been working four days a week, will go on full time commencing on Monday. Superintendent Gery said: "We have one order for 2,000,000 bricks for a large industrial plant to be erected at Edison, N. J., which was conditional upon the election of McKinley, and we have already commenced work on it. Other orders, which were held back until the result was known, are now coming in, and the plant will be very busy for some time to come. We employ 104 hands at present."

The boom is also felt in the cigar business, and all the manufacturers report a great increase in orders since the election.

LEBANON, Penn., Nov. 10.—Orders have been received here from Scranton for the completion, at the earliest possible moment, of the repairs to the No. 1 Colebrook furnace of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, where operations will be resumed as soon as possible.

The big plant of the Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut Works resumed yesterday, giving employment to upward of 1,500 workmen.

SHARON, Penn., Nov. 10.—All the Erie Railway shops along the system are working full time for the first time in years, giving employment to 2,500 men. The shops at Meadville resumed yesterday. Orders to start up are said to be due to McKinley's election.

WAYNESBORO, Penn., Nov. 10.—The Geiser Manufacturing Company started up yesterday after being shut down about six weeks on account of the uncertainty of the political situation. This company employs about 500 men, and the management now looks forward to a prosperous year.

Duck Mills Starting.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—The cotton mills at Hampden, in the outskirts of Baltimore, are about to start up on full time. The orders for work have been coming in with a rush since election day, and nearly all the spindles in the different mills will soon be turning out cordage, cotton, and ducking as fast as machinery can drive them.

Hampden is known as being the seat of the largest cotton duck mills in the world. Its mills and factories employ over 3,500 hands, and 80 per cent. of the world's cotton duck is supplied through this channel yearly. The mills have been running on only about half time for some months.

TWO GIRLS RUN AWAY.

They Leave Comfortable Homes to Go on the Stage.

Emma Baldwin, sixteen years old, of 362 Eighth Street, and Ella Wilmot, fifteen years old, of 213½ Fourth Street, Jersey City, have been missing since Sunday. Miss Wilmot left home at 1 o'clock, saying she was going to see Miss Baldwin and to Sunday school. The girls left the Baldwin house at 2 o'clock, saying they were going to the North Baptist Sunday school. They have attended the school since they were small children. They were highly esteemed by their teachers and also by the teachers at No. 2 Grammar School, from which they would have been graduated next year. When the girls did not return in the evening their parents made inquiries and learned that they had not been to Sunday school, and that they had removed their clothing. Chief Murphy was notified.

It is believed the girls left home to join some theatrical company. Miss Baldwin has had such aspirations for several years. It is known that the girls had $85. The only persons known to have seen them since they left Mrs. Baldwin's house are George Kirchner of 346 Pavonia Avenue, and Charles Fley. They met the girls as they left the Baldwin house and walked a few blocks with them. They told Fley and Kirchner that they were going on the stage. Kirchner told them they were very foolish, but they told him he knew nothing about it. They had nothing with them at the time but a small satchel. At Eighth and Brunswick Streets they dismissed Kirchner and Fley, saying they must hurry or they would be late for Sunday school.

Miss Baldwin is tall and apparently eighteen years old. She is well formed and has a pretty, expressive face. She wore a tan-colored dress and brown sacque, and brown felt hat. Miss Wilmot, who is shorter than her companion, is also very pretty. She had on a checked green skirt and waist, and black felt hat, the brim of which was turned up in front.

Mrs. Willsey, janitress of the house in which Mrs. Baldwin lives, says the girls took their clothes to the cellar one day last week and packed them in a valise. They put the valise in the coal shed, which led her to believe they were merely playing some schoolgirl trick. It is supposed the valise was afterward delivered to an expressman.

Chief Murphy believes the girls are in Philadelphia or New-York. He has sent detectives to both cities to look for them.

UNPROFITABLE TO QUIGG.

Campaign Cost Him More than His First Year's Salary.

There will be no profit from a money standpoint for Mr. Lemuel E. Quigg in Congress during his first year, for from a statement of his expenses filed with the County Clerk to-day he shows that he spent $6,615.45 to get elected. This sum was expended as follows:

To J. J. McEvilly for the legitimate expenses of the Republican Organization	$4,030.00
For mailing, printing, &c.	2,585,45
Total	$6,615.45

George B. McClellan, who was elected to Congress in the Twelfth District, spent $3,120. Out of this the Trow Directory Company got $1,009.75 for addressing and distributing circulars, and the balance went for halls, music, printing, &c. R. C. Shannon, who was elected to Congress in the Thirteenth District, spent $3,431.85. The money was given to Assembly districts and used for printing.

Richard Van Tuyl, who ran for Assembly in the Fifth District, gave $250 to the organization in the district, which he says is "the regular assessment," and spent $75 for printing. Thomas F. Rightmire was the "anti-machine" candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District. He spent nothing and got nothing.

Daniel E. Finn, the successful Tammany man for Assembly in the Second District, gave $202 to Tammany Hall and spent $10 for a band.

John H. G. Vehslage, who ran for Congress in the Seventh District, swears that it cost him $3,006.90, which was expended for printing, coach hire, advertising, &c. John Quincy Adams, who ran against Quigg, declares that the campaign cost him nothing.

Otto Kempner, who lost his seat in the Assembly by four votes, in the Tenth Assembly District, gave $163 to Tammany Hall and spent $24.50 for printing. Benjamin Hoffman, who was elected to the Assembly on the Tammany ticket in the Sixteenth District, contributed $558.50 to Tammany Hall and spent $142 for printing.

MANHATTAN ROAD MEETING.

It Will Be Held To-day and Promises Interest.

What may be done to-day at the annual meeting of the Manhattan Railway Company was subject of guessing in Wall Street yesterday. No one disputed the accuracy of the statements in THE NEW-YORK TIMES about the negotiations between the Metropolitan Traction Company and the Manhattan Railway Company and the probability of an operating company for the systems.

At the meeting, vacancies in the Board of Directors, caused by the deaths of George Bliss, Simon Wormser, and F. K. Hain, will be filled. One of the new Directors may be identified with the New-York Life Insurance Company.

An outcome may be expected of the consideration of the question of a new motive power. Another question that may be determined is what plan of extension of service shall be submitted to the Rapid Transit Railway Commissioners.

A Church's Memorial Meeting.

The Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Twenty-second Street, gave a memorial meeting last night to the American Bible and Tract Societies. Gen. O. O. Howard, Vice President of the Bible Society and President of the Tract Society, presided. He made an address, defending the Bible as the word of God, and advocating its presence in every house. Other addresses were made by the Rev. Drs. Edward M. Bliss, G. L. Shearer, John Hall, and John R. Davies.

Cure before cost, of course; but, besides being a wonderful curative for Throat and Lung diseases, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is about the least expensive remedy; it takes so little of it.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

HAVE MADE

Large Reductions

in the prices of

Imported Suits.

3d Floor.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

CRIME KEPT IN MYSTERY

SWINDLERS SOUGHT BUT THE POLICE ARE RETICENT.

Valentine's Partners and Their Place and Scheme of Operating—Nine Men, Some of Them Under Indictment.

If the police of Brooklyn and this city are anxious to secure the arrest of the gigantic gang of swindlers, an account of whose dealings was published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday, they are also anxious to conceal the fact.

Assistant District Attorney Backus of Brooklyn, in which city William Valentine is a prisoner, declared that no more arrests would be made so far as he knew. He said that Valentine had been arrested for a crime committed in Brooklyn. "That is all I have to deal with," said Mr. Backus. "I am not the Attorney General, and therefore have nothing to do with crimes that may have been committed in some place outside of my jurisdiction."

Capt. O'Brien, at Police Headquarters, said he knew little about the case, and that none of his men was looking for the swindlers.

Notwithstanding these denials, a statement was made by another person that the police of both cities are looking for these men:

John L. Bough, C. H. McLaughlin, C. H. Abbott, George J. Tragedis, J. G. Wilson, Luke Gallagher, J. D. Hennesey, Neil McCallum, and A. C. Brady.

Some of these men are now under indictment, and it is likely that more indictments will follow. Details of new swindling transactions, carried on by Bough and his colleagues, are constantly coming to light. Many men who have been swindled went into the game much as a man might attempt to beat the green-goods dealers, and having come out second best, it is not very likely that they will talk now.

The headquarters established by the gang was at 64 Stone Street. It passed under the name of Behrens & Co., probably because there is a reliable banking firm by the name of A. Behrens & Co. at 95 Broad Street. The swindling concern traded on the credit of the respectable bankers, and evidently did well at it. The "fake" bank was started early in September, and the proprietors were said to be A. Behrens and Jacob Newman. They claimed that they did a large note-shaving business, and fixed their capital at $25,000.

One of their schemes was to advertise that they would advance money on contracts. A Duane Street contractor called on them, and was told that by paying $25 he could receive a certificate of deposit for $10,000, which he could use in his business as he saw fit. In addition to this, they asked 1 per cent. per month.

Valentine, whose confession has brought out all of these facts, has more trouble on his hands. Mrs. Valentine learned for the first time what kind of man her husband was by reading the newspapers. She was so interested in that part which connected the name of her husband with that of Miss May Wintage, who passed some of the bad checks, that she has started a suit for divorce. The papers were served on Valentine in the Raymond Street Jail yesterday. It is not likely that he will make any defense to the suit.

Cashed a Forged Check.

Another check swindler, who sends forged checks to business men by boys, with notes asking to have the checks cashed, is at work up town. On Saturday afternoon a well-dressed man met Willie McCarthy, thirteen years old, who lives in King's Bridge, and asked him to carry a letter to F. C. Bamman, a grocer, of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Bamman, on opening the envelope, found inclosed a check for $21.50, drawn on the National City Bank in favor of Dr. Stephen W. Goodrich of 507 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and a note purporting to be written by Dr. Goodrich, asking that the check be cashed. The grocer gave the boy the money, and he delivered it to the man who had employed him. Yesterday Bamman found the check to be worthless.

LECTURE ON ITALIAN ART.

Director Perry of the Pratt Institute Opens His Series.

The first of a series of four lectures on Italian, Flemish, Dutch, and French painting was delivered by Walter S. Perry, Director of the Department of Fine Arts of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, in the institution assembly room last night. The lecture was free, and the public filled every seat in the room.

Director Perry lectured last night on Italian art generally, although the greater part of his time was given to the paintings and artists that gave Italy her renown.

He traced the growth and development of Italian art from the influence of the Greek school, through its successive stages, its rises, and declines, to the Renaissance, and from that period to the present time. Photographs of its sculptures, mosaics, and grand paintings were thrown upon the screen, and brief sketches of the artists who executed them were given.

The other lectures in the course will be given on the evenings of the next three succeeding Tuesdays at the Pratt Institute.

Two Men Fall from Trains.

Charles H. Uppermann of 218 West Twenty-third Street, New-York, accompanied his wife to the West Shore Railroad station at Weehawken Monday night. Mrs. Uppermann embarked for Chicago. As Mr. Uppermann stepped from the car, after saying good-bye, he stumbled and fell. His head struck the platform, fracturing his skull.

Henry Allen, twenty-eight years old, of Nyack, a brakeman on the West Shore Railroad, fell from the top of a car Monday night at Weehawken. His skull was fractured. Both men were taken to Roosevelt Hospital, this city, and it is said they cannot recover.

The question is what kind of overcoat do you want; not what can we give.

Our business is to supply all overcoat wants.

Fine coats that the high-class tailor can better in no detail.

Others for rough wear.

We have them all—each the best of its kind.

$10 to $50 and almost any price between.

Opera Capes and Inverness Overcoats for evening dress.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

"KEEP UP THE FIGHT!"

Democratic Honest Money League Issues a Notice.

The Democratic Honest Money League of America has issued the following notice:

"To the Honest Money Democracy of the Nation:

"The Democratic Honest Money League of America, called into existence through the emergency which was forced upon the country by the Chicago Convention, expected to end its labors with the campaign. After the victory on Nov. 3 it closed its headquarters, prepared to congratulate and thank its constituents and allies throughout the country for the great patriotic effort which had achieved that victory.

"But from the latest utterances of those who led the assault upon American honor it is evident that the serpent of repudiation has been only scotched—not killed. These men assert their unshaken faith in the vicious principles enunciated by the Chicago Convention, and declare their intention of continuing the battle during the next four years and of forcing the same issue upon this country in 1900.

"In the face of these assertions and declarations but one course is open to the citizens of this country who stand for National honor and safety and against repudiation: To continue the struggle until even Mr. Bryan, as well as his associates, shall see the light of truth and abandon the contest.

"All those actively engaged in the late campaign know that the victory was cut out of a solid wall of heresy by educational effort. But, although we have succeeded, the narrowness of the margin in certain States which were saved, and the fact that several which should have been saved were lost—States, every one of which can be brought into line for honest money by continued educational effort—shows the urgency of the need for further action.

"It is evident, therefore, that the work so incompletely done as to leave any life at all in the vicious heresy of free silver must not be abandoned. We feel assured that the spirit of devotion to country which prompted loyal Democrats to take up again the Nation's colors and do battle in their defense will lead them to finish the task so splendidly begun. It is ours to do this, because the crime attempted was in the name of Democracy.

"This is asking much of those who bore the brunt of the arduous campaign just closed, but from the results obtained by three months' effort it is manifest that continued effort through the same agencies, now fully equipped by education and familiarity with the field of operations, will finally eradicate the vicious doctrines that constitute a blot upon our civilization and a menace to our National safety and honor.

"While thanking its constituents and allied organizations throughout the country for what has been accomplished, this league respectfully asks all such bodies throughout the several States to continue under arms for the present, with a view to meeting the threatened attack; to extend their work and influence into the States which, through lack of time or means, were not successfully covered during the campaign, and to continue in communication with this body, which will remain in the field while there is work to be done.

"By order of the Executive Committee,
"DEMOCRATIC HONEST MONEY LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

John Byrne, President.

"NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1896.

Building Strike Still On.

The strike at the St. Paul Building, Broadway and Ann Street, did not terminate yesterday, as had been expected. A special committee from the Board of Walking Delegates called on Contractor Hedden at his office in the Central Building, 143 Liberty Street, about noon and held a long conference. They told him that they would order the strike off at once if he should recognize the Varnishers' Union in writing. This Mr. Hedden declined to do. The strike was ordered at the instance of the varnishers, who complained that the painters were doing the work that belonged to them.

Had a Stroke of Paralysis.

John H. Elsworth, County Clerk of Richmond County, was stricken with paralysis at his office at Richmond yesterday. He was conversing with several friends when he suddenly fell backward and was caught by S. F. Simonson. Last night Mr. Elsworth's condition was unchanged.

A New Bank President.

Alexander Gilbert, who was cashier of the Market and Fulton National Bank, was yesterday chosen as its President in place of Robert Bayles, who retires. Mr. Gilbert's successor as cashier is Thomas J. Stevens. John H. Carr is now assistant cashier.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP

—Peter F. Dailey, in "A Good Thing," will be next week's attraction at the new Murray Hill Theatre.

—"Shaft No. 6" will be the play at the Grand Opera House next week, and "The Power of the Press" will be presented the week after.

—The sale of seats for the Elks benefit to be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow afternoon has been very large. The programme, which has been already published, is long and interesting.

—This week's bill at Koster & Bial's is unusually interesting. The acrobatic entertainment given by the Glinserettis is marked by astonishing skill, and that is only one item in a very long and richly varied programme. Cissy Fitzgerald, the Barrison sisters, and the marvelous biograph are still on view.

—Joseph Humphreys, stage manager of the Empire Theatre, who went to London to study the production of "The Red Robe," which Charles Frohman is to present here this season, is a passenger on the Majestic, which is expected to arrive here this morning. John Hare, the English actor, is also due on the Majestic and will go from here direct to Montreal, where he is to begin his new American tour next Monday night. His company is already there, having sailed from London direct to that city.

—Richard Mansfield's engagement at the Garden Theatre will begin Nov. 23. "Richard III." and "The Merchant of Venice," with Mr. Mansfield as Gloster and Shylock, will be presented in the first week. He will also present one or two new plays before leaving New-York. Mr. Mansfield's tour thus far this season has been a very successful one, his receipts during election week in Chicago being reported as more than $9,000, though he has thus far presented only his old repertory. He announces the first of his new plays, "Castle Sombras," for Nov. 30. It will be tried in Chicago to-morrow night.

RUSSIAN SABLES

IMPERIAL CROWN.

The Handsomest in the World.

Matched in Pairs.
Choicest $500 per pair.
Other beautiful pairs, $400, $300, and $200.

Russian Sable Skins,
$15, $20, $25, and $40 each.

Hudson's Bay Sable Skins,
$5, $7.50, $10, $15, and $20 each.

Mink, Chinchilla, Persian Lamb, Otter, Seal, Grebe, Fox, Squirrel, at the lowest possible price.

Sealskin Coats and Jackets,
$125, $175, $225, $300, and $350.

New Style Sealskin Capes,
$75, $100, $125, $150, $200, $250, $350, and $400.

Hudson's Bay Otter Coats and Jackets,
$300, $350, $400, and $450.

Hudson's Bay Otter Capes,
$250, $300, $400, $500, $600, and $700.

Fur-Lined Circulars,
$25, $40, and $50 up.

Persian Lamb Capes,
(LEIPSIC DYED,)
full sweep, fashionable lengths, $75 up.

Persian Lamb Coats,
$125, $150, $175.

All leading styles in furs at lowest possible prices for strictly reliable goods.

C.C. SHAYNE & CO.

Importers and Manufacturers,
124 and 126 West 42d Street,
Near 6th Ave. "L" Road.

☞ Gentlemen's Mink-Lined Overcoats, $125 up.
Large stock of Sleigh Robes and coachman's outfits.

WON HIS WIFE ON A BET

THE ELECTION OF McKINLEY FOLLOWED BY A WEDDING.

A New-Jersey Man Forced to Eat Crow in Fulfillment of a Wager on the Contest for President.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 10.—James S. Whallon, who last Thursday took Miss Mabel McKinney, the seventeen-year-old lass, for a bride, won his wife on an election bet.

Whallon has a divorced wife, "Effie Cox," who is now serving a twenty-year sentence in State Prison for manslaughter, and, wanting to marry again, he won the love of Miss McKinney. She being under age, it was necessary to secure the father's consent before a marriage license could be procured. So Whallon began his pleading.

The farmer was somewhat loath to give up his daughter, but, believing in free silver and Bryan, thought he would have no further use for a family if sound money won, so made the following offer: If Mr. McKinley were elected Whallon was to have the girl, but if Bryan won he was never to visit the house again.

Whallon accepted these terms, and as soon as Jones gave up the fight led his prize to the altar, where they were married.

Whallon is thirty-eight years old, and a prosperous farmer.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 10.—Over 500 people gathered on the steep incline of Midland Avenue, Arlington, last night to witness the fulfillment of a novel election bet. In their presence James Abbott of Leonard Avenue, preceded by the Arlington Band in full uniform, and to the accompaniment of skyrockets, bombs, and colored lights, wheeled George Bayliss, the Mayor of North Arlington, to Schuler's Hotel, on Elm Street, where he ate crow in payment of another election bet made with John Clarkson of Chestnut Street, Arlington.

On his return Mr. Abbott was conducted to the dining room of the Arlington Hotel, and sat down to an elaborately spread table, on which crow was the only viand served. The room was crowded with friends of both parties, and as Mr. Abbott partook of each morsel they cheered him lustily. Mr. Abbott is a well-known Democrat, while Mayor Bayliss and John Clarkson are both prominent Republicans.

MRS. FLEMING IN COURT.

Examined as a Witness in Supplementary Proceedings.

Mrs. Mary Alice Almont Fleming, who was recently acquitted of the charge of having killed her mother, Mrs. Evelina M. Bliss, was examined as a witness in supplementary proceedings yesterday, before Justice Schuchman, in the City Court.

The supplementary proceedings were instituted several months ago against Henry H. Bliss, stepfather of Mrs. Fleming, on a judgment for $875, obtained against him by John O. Maynard for grates furnished in the rooms occupied by Bliss in the Colonial Hotel. Bliss was examined several times in supplementary proceedings, and claimed that he had supported Mrs. Fleming and her children for ten years. He also claimed that he had advanced Mrs. Fleming considerable money.

Edward A. Scott then secured an order in the City Court for the examination of Mrs. Fleming as a witness, in the hope of finding that she was indebted to Mr. Bliss, so that money due him from her might be attached to satisfy Maynard's judgment.

Mrs. Fleming denied that she owed Bliss money, or that he had supported her. John C. Shaw appeared as her lawyer. The examination was adjourned to Nov. 20.

May Have Pipes to Bayonne.

The attempt of Jersey City to prevent the New-York and New-Jersey Water Company from laying a pipe under the towpath of the Morris Canal, in Greenville, to furnish water to Bayonne, has been defeated by the decision of Judge Dallas of the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia. This will probably result in the loss to Jersey City of Bayonne as a water customer.

Strange Request of a Suicide.

James Condon, twenty-two years old, of 239 East Twenty-second Street, committed suicide at his home some time during Monday night by shooting himself in the right temple. He was found dead by his mother early yesterday morning. He left a note saying he did not wish a certain undertaker to bury him, but giving no reason for the request. The undertaker he mentioned was engaged by his parents.

May Have Indicted Gleason.

Rumors were flying about Long Island City thick and fast yesterday afternoon and last night to the effect that an indictment had been found by the Queens County Grand Jury against Mayor P. J. Gleason for violating the election laws in appointing Inspectors for the last election. The rumors could not be verified last night. The Mayor says he has nothing to fear and that he did not violate any law.

Police Museum Moved.

The Bureau of Information at Police Headquarters changed its quarters yesterday from a room near the front door of the main entrance to a room known as the Museum, which contained a large collection of relics of famous crimes. These have been removed to other quarters in the Detective Bureau.

Ladies' Costumes.

Late importations of models in reception and evening gowns.

Tailor made dresses, silk lined throughout—from our own workrooms—

$37.50, $42.50 & $47.50.

Tailor made costumes in English Tweed and Scotch effects,

$28.50.

Skirts,

—from French and English suitings—

$7.50, (value $12.50.)

Black Satin Skirts, —plain and brocaded—

$22.50 to $35.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Carriage watches have a reputation for being useless luxuries. They gain this reputation from being considered accessories to the comfort of the feminine portion of humanity. The general run of carriages are used almost entirely by women. My lady may occasionally take the men of her family driving, but a man, when he drives for pleasure, uses a trap or a cart. Carriages are built with this idea in view, and the brougham is particularly designed for the use of women. The well-appointed brougham has a small case of toilet articles at the front, where it can be conveniently reached from the seat. It contains a couple of dainty silver and cut-glass bottles for smelling salts, mirrors, &c., and in the front of the case is set the watch. This is almost invariable. Occasionally a watch is set in the front of the victoria. "But what is the good of it?" says the man who knows. "They are never going. They are first-class watches, but did you ever know a woman's watch to keep good time? If it is an hour out of the way, why then it is, that is all. The carriage watches are never wound. If the coachman is expected to do it he breaks it the first thing. If he doesn't do it, it isn't done. Then what does a woman need of a carriage watch when she has her own or can look out at any of the large clocks around the city and see the exact time?"

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The Chinese fair on Doyers Street was crowded on Monday night. That is the Chinaman's night off. His laundry work for the ensuing week has not come in, and he usually takes the evening to himself and makes a gala occasion of it. That was one reason Monday and Tuesday nights were chosen for the bazaar. The wisdom of it was seen. The rooms of the Morning Star Mission were crowded with Chinamen, and before 8 o'clock it required muscular force to make way through the dense crowd. The interest to the white people in the room—those who managed to reach the place—centred behind a table in a corner, where sat three little Chinese girls, dressed in their native costume. The smallest one was only three, and, with her gay-colored gown, headband of beads and artificial gems, and the long fringe of beads hanging down over her forehead, she looked, as some one said, like a little Chinese doll, but a prettier doll than has ever found its way to this country.

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The scene, with the Chinese flags and decorations, had quite an Oriental effect. This was somewhat marred when the mother of the little Chinese doll arrived, a Chinese woman, but dressed in very ordinary American clothes. The doll was beginning to be as sleepy as any other baby by that time, and she went around outside the table to her mamma immediately. It was then that the Oriental delusion faded entirely. The admiring spectators began to ask questions, and the doll, yawning a little, was put upon the table to be seen. "Did the baby turn to see the show?" asked a white woman, addressing the gayly dressed little tot still standing, sleepily contented, on the table. "Say, 'Yes, Ma'am,' Mamie," said Mrs. Chinese Mamma, and after those words, forests of sandalwood, a city of pagodas, with even Li Hung Chang himself in the midst of it all, would not have made any one within hearing believe that they were anywhere but in the heart of New-York.

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This is a Chinese joke that was told at the bazaar by one of the Chinamen. Sing Wah had been in the country for a long time. He spoke English well and understood the ways of the people. Li Wing had only arrived within a few months, and his linguistic ability being limited, he spoke only to his own countrymen, and naturally believed all that was told him about this strange land. Sing Wah and Li Wing were passing the City Hall one day, and the former called the attention of the latter to the clock in the tower. The conversation was in Chinese, but the substance of it was as follows: "Do you know, Wing," said Sing Wah, "they pay a man to strike that clock every hour. He strikes it 'one,' then 'one—two,' then 'one—two—three.' It's a very good job." "I could do that myself," said Li Wing, who was looking for something to do. "How much do they pay?" "Eight dollars a week," answered Sing Wah. "Why don't you try to get it yourself?" asked Li Wing. "Oh, I have my laundry business well started," answered Wah. "I would in a minute if it wasn't for that. All you have to do is to go to the City Hall and ask." And Li Wing started out. It was to another of his compatriots that he told the result of his effort to compete with Mayor Strong in running the City Hall. "I didn't get in at all," he said. "I asked some one outside and he said, 'Oh, yer go on. Some one's been coddin'-yer. There ain't no bloke wat rings the bell.'" And the compatriot tells the story with great sympathy, not for the misfortunes of poor Li Wing, but for the fun that Sing Wah had at his expense.

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We seem to be at the beginning of a fad for public tea houses. Besides the society tea house that is under way there is a real English tea house already started. It is on Fifth Avenue, nearly across from the Waldorf, and is in charge of an Englishwoman, Miss Katherine P. Martyn. Miss Martyn has been in New-York for some time, and her friends have been writing her from England asking why she did not open tea rooms here, as so many ladies have done in London, and with which they have been so successful. They are in private, or semi-private houses there, in localities convenient to the big shops, and ladies run in for their afternoon tea after shopping, make appointments with friends at the rooms or stop to write their notes. Miss Martyn has been in England this past Summer completing her arrangements. Her tea rooms are on the second floor. They are filled with pretty little tea tables and desks with writing materials, candles, draperies, and pictures. She has some English specialties which she will serve. One of these is what she calls English brown bread, served in thin slices with sweet butter, or in sandwiches, and for the latter she has her own potted meats. She also makes chocolate cake which she considers a little different from anything of the kind made in New-York.

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It is strange that such a primitive method exists, that more money is not frequently lost or that more delay is not caused in making change on the Fifth Avenue busses. The weather is reaching the stage now where the driver must wear gloves, and that they manage with these heavy, unwieldy hand coverings to reach back and take a thin silver dime from the passenger inside without dropping it, is little short of marvelous. For the driver to drop a piece of money handed up to him is an almost unknown occurrence.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—At the Catholic Club dinner to be held Wednesday, Bourke Cockran will speak on his experiences as a stump speaker during the recent campaign.

—Carl Schurz will lecture before the League for Political Education, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon on the subject of civil service reform.

—The sixth annual convention of the New-York State Bill Posters' Association was held yesterday at the Marlborough Hotel, and officers were elected for the year.

—The millinery division of the Sound Money League has decided to continue its organization. John L. Baker has been elected President; W. C. Morris Secretary, and S. C. Held, Treasurer.

—The annual meeting of the New-York Sunday School Association will be held in the Central Presbyterian Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Broadway, Nov. 16, when officers will be elected.

—Plans for a new Erysipelas Hospital were drawn up for the city yesterday by Withers & Dickson, architects. The new hospital is to be erected on the Bellevue grounds at Twenty-sixth Street.

—A dinner to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the appointment of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association will be given at the Windsor Hotel Thursday evening, Nov. 12.

—At the meeting of the American Geographical Society in Chickering Hall, Monday evening, Col. Henry G. Prout, formerly of the Egyptian Army, will give a lecture on "Soudan, its Recent History, and the Campaign of 1896."

—The Nineteenth Century Club will meet at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, Thursday evening, Nov. 12, to listen to a discussion of the question, "Is Domestic Life in American Cities Disappearing, and, if so, Why?"

—Ninety candidates for places in the Fire Department were examined by the Civil Service Board Monday. On Nov. 23 examinations of women for assistant civil service examiners will be held. The salary attached to the women positions will be $900.

—Prof. Ernest D. Burton, head of the department of New Testament interpretation in the University of Chicago, will deliver his third public lecture on the study of the New Testament in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 4 West Forty-sixth Street, Wednesday evening, Nov. 11, at 8 o'clock.

—Visitors to the Horse Show are especially invited to call at the China Closet, 142 West Forty-second Street. The exhibition of cut glass, china, pottery, and bric-a-brac is large, and the arrangement of the choice bits of ware is such as to delight those who visit the store. Some of the specialties are rich cut and decorated crown, milano, and Colonial ware, pickle and cologne bottles, and the latest styles in dishes.

Long Island.

—David B. Smith of Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, a bricklayer, while at work upon the new building of St. Mary's Lyceum in Long Island City, fell twenty-five feet, fracturing his skull. He was taken to St. John's Hospital.

—The eighty-first annual meeting of the Long Island Baptist Society was held yesterday afternoon and evening in the Presbyterian Church at Newtown, L. I. The annual address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hunt.

—Antonio Delletti, a brakeman on the Long Island Railroad, had his right hand crushed between the bumpers of two cars while engaged in coupling them at Freeport, L. I., yesterday. He was taken to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.

New-Jersey.

—A baker's wagon owned by Frederick Rueger of 166 Sherman Avenue, Jersey City, was wrecked by a North Hudson trolley car yesterday. George Stivitz, the driver, escaped unhurt.

—The Jersey City Street and Water Board has appointed an expert to go over the water accounts as far back as 1887. The books of all officials connected with the department will be investigated.

—Henry Cornett, thirty-three years old, a sailor on the Rotterdam steamship Veendam, lying at Hoboken, fell into the hold yesterday. His skull was fractured, and he died at St. Mary's Hospital an hour afterward.

—Michael J. Fagan was yesterday officially notified of his appointment as Collector of the Port of Jersey City, and took the oath of office before James T. Kilbreth at the Sub-Treasury in New-York. The salary is $2,000 a year.

—Henry Walter, who attempted suicide in a Lehigh Valley freight car at Jersey City on Sunday, was yesterday pronounced out of danger. He still refused to talk about himself, and said he was sorry he had not succeeded in his design.

—Joseph Wolf, who, with Charles Clement, charged Timekeeper John Peters of the Hamburg Steamship docks with placing fictitious names on the pay rolls and collecting the money, was arrested yesterday on a charge of criminal libel. He gave bail.

Wednesday
November 11-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

MANY WOMEN HEAR MOODY

CROWDS HELP TO SWELL HIS GREAT AUDIENCES.

He Claims that the Bible Is Not Old-Fashioned—Cannot Preach Justification—The Nation Must Repent to be Saved.

The audience that greeted Mr. Moody yesterday afternoon at Cooper Union was even larger and more enthusiastic than the audience of Monday. There were not enough seats in the hall. When the evangelist began it was packed to the walls, and soon all the standing space in the rear was occupied by eager listeners. Several times Mr. Moody asked persons on the platform to press more closely together. But the little space thus gained was immediately filled.

Long before 2 o'clock hundreds of women were waiting outside for the opening of the doors. Very few men were there. Many of the women were fresh from shopping, and carried packages. School girls with books, art and music students with rolls of music or drawing books, were there also. The audience was composed mostly of church people.

Among the ministers and laymen who were on the platform with Mr. Moody yesterday afternoon and morning, were: Drs. A. C. Dixon, E. I. Scofield, Mr. Moody's pastor at Northfield, Mass.; W. G. Jones, Rossiter, F. M. Ellis, Gorham, Charles Inglis of England, Traver of Tennessee, Schott, Laas, S. V. Robinson, H. B. Hudson, William Walter Clark, J. H. Harsha, A. B. McLaren, J. B. Inglis, George C. Needham, and A. K. Cressey, and Judge T. O. Lowe, and J. A. Lamphier, founder of the Fulton Street Prayer Meeting.

Mr. Moody appeared on the platform a few minutes after 2, and said that he came a little early in order to get as many good singers on the stage as possible. He called upon all musically-inclined persons in the audience to come to the stage. Probably a hundred volunteered.

The singing was made a prominent feature of the meeting. Mr. Sankey was assisted by Mr. Birkholz and by a large choir. Mr. Moody, Mr. Sankey, and Mr. Birkholz all made earnest efforts to encourage the audience itself in taking part in the hymns.

The familiar tunes were sung with true Methodist fervor, the verses being interspersed with pious ejaculations of "Amen!" and "Hallelujah!" The unfamiliar hymns were very carefully sung by Mr. Sankey, and the audience was given some impromptu instruction in how to sing them with proper harmony and effect. It was astonishing to see how readily an unfamiliar tune could be got into the minds of a large number of people.

An Unknown Sings Sweetly.

There was one sweet singer on the front rows, who has graced every meeting and has taken a peculiarly prominent and effective part. He has a voice like Ned Brace of the "Georgia Scenes," but it is far more harmonious, and resounds over the audience in a perfect wave of harmony. Even Mr. Sankey's voice does not stem this flood of melody. He leads the singing, keeping always a note or so ahead of the evangelist and the audience.

Dr. Charles Inglis, the evangelist of London, was asked by Mr. Moody to lead in prayer.

Dr. Cyrus B. Hamlin of Washington, who was President Harrison's pastor, offered the second prayer. Mr. Moody then said: "Let us continue in silent prayer for a few moments." The evangelist sat with bowed head, his audience and himself seeming to be rapt in silent devotion.

Mr. Moody then began his address. He said, in part:

"A man once asked me to give him the name of a good book on assurance. I said to him that I knew a good one. He said, 'What is it, and by whom is it written?' I said it was written by a man named John, the son of Zebedee. 'I never heard of that man,' said he, 'he must be an Englishman.' I said, 'No.' 'An American, then?' 'No.' 'He must be a Jew, then. Where can I find it?' he asked. I said, 'In any book store; but you had better ask for the Bible, where you will find it bound up with a number of other good books.' He almost lost his breath.

"You go to books written by infidels and atheists and then wonder why you have not got assurance. You want to go to the book written by the man who knew more about the human heart than any man who ever wrote.

Fearful of the Grave.

"Did you ever hear of one of these old Christians desiring to depart? Nothing scares them like death. They live on the brink of the grave in mortal terror. If you get out of the world and get separated from the world you will have assurance.

"A man is not fit for God's service without faith. I am tired of the religion of negation. I want something positive. I don't want a man to tell me what he does not believe; I want to know what he does believe. I want faith in that book more than in Moody. Moody has deceived me a number of times. [Laughter.]

"I don't know how many people have been to me and asked me to speak of prayer. There are certain conditions which must be complied with before you can expect God to answer prayer. You must ask rightly or you will not be answered. You should read from Genesis to Revelation if you wish to know what prayer is. Jesus did not teach his disciples to preach, but he taught them to pray. They came to him and asked that he teach them to pray as John had taught his disciples.

"New-York needs prayer more than preaching. Never have there been so many great preachers in this city as now. But it wants prayer. We should ask God to teach us to pray.

The Doctrine of Atonement.

"Another doctrine, which is so old that it is sometimes forgotten, is the doctrine of atonement. If you will examine the Bible you will find it everywhere from beginning to end. No sooner had man fallen than God promised that the seed of woman should bruise the serpent's head. You will find it in Moses, in the Prophets, in the Psalms, in the Gospels, in the Epistles, and in Revelation.

"I don't like to hear people say that Jesus Christ died a martyr. He did not die as a martyr, but as a substitute. He could have gone up to heaven from the other side of the cross just as well as from this. He could have set aside the cup, but when he took the place of the sinner, as the sinner's substitute, God smote him because of the sin of the world. He voluntarily laid down his life. [Cries of "Amen."]

"When Mr. Sankey and I were in London, in 1875, a man jumped up from the audience once and said: 'I wish Mr. Moody would write out his creed, so that we would know what he believes.' I was floored. I didn't know what to say. It suddenly occurred to me, however, that it is printed, and I said: 'My friend, you will find it in the 53d chapter of Isaiah.'

"Some time ago a man said to me, 'So, Mr. Moody, you are still harping on the old truth, are you?' I said, 'Yes, and I don't want any other kind.' [Cries of "Amen."]

Cannot Preach Justification.

"I have tried to preach justification. I have never been able to climb up to it. I envy you men (turning to the ministers on the platform) who can preach it. No wonder when that truth dawned on Martin Luther he went back to Germany and shook it as a mother would shake her child. It is a wonderful thing, that old doctrine of justification. I wish I could work myself up to it. It means that we stand before God without spot and as bright as the sun, because we stand without sin or blemish. That is what justification means.

"I don't see how we are going to get on without that old doctrine. Talk about new creeds, and new Gospels, and new Bibles! I don't think any man would want to go to heaven without repentance. Heaven would be hell to him. When Adam fell the first thing he did was to run and hide. He didn't want to see God, and he went out and hid himself. There is one thing that even God cannot do—He cannot made a bad man have a good time on earth, and He can't make a bad man have a good time in heaven. Let us stick to the old doctrines. [Cries of "Amen."] They are just as fresh and new as they ever were.

"There is another doctrine, a doctrine of sanctification or separation. When you talk about sanctification, people say you are a hundred years behind the times. It is a different thing to be in the world, and for the world to be in us. I can prove that in a minute. A ship in the water is a good thing, but when you get water in the ship you want to get out. I was on the unfortunate steamer, Spray, when a hole was knocked in her and she sank several feet. I wanted to get right out, and I did as soon as possible, and have never been back.

"If this Nation don't repent it cannot be saved. [Cries of "Amen!"] The republican form of government can only be saved by righteousness. We must pray to God to save us from Anarchy, Socialism and every other evil doctrine that is contrary to the Word of God. I could not be a pessimist if I lived a thousand years, but we can never accomplish anything unless we are true and faithful."

The Morning Meeting.

Mr. Sankey opened the meeting at Cooper Union in the morning with a service of song. There was a large audience. Several ministers made short talks before Mr. Moody arrived. Among them were Drs. H. B. Hudson, W. W. Clark, and J. H. Harsha.

Mr. Moody in his remarks said:

"Some people say the Bible is getting to be a back number. Don't you be alarmed. You may get to be a back number, but the Bible never will. [Laughter.] There is not a book in the Bible that is not a key. Take Genesis; that is the seed-plot of the whole Bible. There are more words of God in Leviticus than in any other book. Study it with a telescope. Then study it with a microscope. The two greatest helps to the study of the Bible are Cruden's Concordance and a Bible text book.

"Some people do not believe in revivals. I traveled 1,700 miles along the Pacific coast, and there was not a town of 2,000 people in which I did not find men who had been converted here twenty-one years ago. I never believed in revivals more than I do to-day. There never was a time when this land needed a revival more than it does to-day, and every Christian man and woman should prostrate themselves before God and cry out, 'Oh, Lord! revive Thy work!'"

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES.

Reports of Officers Show the Extent of the Work.

The directors and prominent members of the United Hebrew Charities and its co-operating societies held their second annual meeting in the Berkeley Lyceum Monday night.

The meeting was opened with prayers by the Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris and President Harris then delivered his annual address. He spoke of the financial difficulties under which the charitable work had been carried on during the last four years and expressed hope that with the better times that are in sight sufficient money would be subscribed to enable the work to be carried out.

Nathaniel S. Rosenau, the manager, read his report, showing what had been done during the last year. The charities, he said, received 34,294 applications for help during the year, 6,858 of which were by individuals, who represented 25,875 people, members of their families, and others dependent upon them.

The money expended during the year was $21,854 in monthly stipends, $40,507 in other ways for direct relief, $18,747 for transportation, $14,677 for clothing, &c.; $10,106 for physicians, medicines, &c.; $4,511 for burials, and $373 for attendance and infants' clothing, making a total of $110,918, as against total of $103,929 in 1895.

He said the co-operative societies now number fourteen, but more are needed, as the work is increasing almost daily.

In the employment bureau there were 8,092 applications for work, 6,318 of which were successfully cared for.

Immigrants, mostly from Russia and Austria, to the number of 23,802, were looked after, and of these 17,844 remained in this city. This fact was deplored, as, he said, it led to overcrowding, made rents high, wages low, living unhealthy, and by creating competition in the city made a permanent pauper class.

Prof. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard University read a paper on charities, in which he contrasted the circumstances of to-day with those of a few years ago.

The Rev. Stephen S. Wise spoke of the work that the Jews are doing in this city for their people.

Among those present were Isaiah Jcseph, Henry Goldman, I. S. Isaacs, David Untermeyer, Mrs. V. A. Cohen, Nathan Bijur, Sigmund J. Bach, Jules S. Bache, Dr. Alfred Meyer, Harry H. Meyer, Abraham Bernhard, A. L. M. Bullowa, Sigmund Rosenwald, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Marks Fishel, Morris Rindskopf, Jacob H. Schiff, Nathan Straus, Henry S. Allen, Constant A. Andrews, Emanuel Lehman, Albert Hochstadter, M. Warley Platzek, Julius Goldman, Abram Wolff, Louis Stern, I. S. Korn, Samuel D. Levy, Moses Newborg, Joseph Yeska, and Nathaniel S. Rosenau.

RETURNED THE JEWELRY.

Young Lady Received Reward of $500 —Names Not Given.

An advertisement was inserted in a morning paper yesterday by Tiffany & Co., offering a reward of $500 for the return of some valuable jewelry which was lost Nov. 8 between Albany and this city. The jewels were returned yesterday afternoon by a young lady who said she found them on Fifth Avenue, near Fifty-first Street, last Sunday afternoon. She received the reward.

Manager Hyde of Tiffany's refused to give either the name of the loser or the finder. The jewelry consisted of a locket, black enameled gold, with initials set in small diamonds, and a crest set in rubies, diamonds, and sapphires; a diamond fly brooch, a diamond pendant, a black enameled and diamond bar pin, a ring, with emerald and two diamonds, and a black onyx ring, set with three diamonds.

Passengers for European Ports.

Among the passengers booked to sail on to-day's outgoing transatlantic fleet are the following:

American Line Steamship St. Paul, for Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Alexander, Capt. G. T. H. Boyes, Mrs. Boyes, W. H. Banta, the Rev. Dr. Jacob Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Crane, Joseph Eastman, Sir Bartle Frere, Miss Frere, George W. Gillette, Charles H. Hayes, D. P. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hutchins, John Hays, Felix H. Hughes, R. P. Hart, Sir E. H. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Howard Payn, the Rev. and Mrs. H. T. Pitkin, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Rust, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Sager, F. M. Sawyer, and Gardner F. Williams.

White Star Line Steamship Britannic, for Queenstown and Liverpool—Thomas Bolton, the Rev. S. G. Dunning, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lever, Mr. and Mrs. William Rycroft, C. J. C. Uln, Col. W. H. Wilson, and the Rev. and Mrs. A. F. Wilson.

Red Star Line Steamship Noordland, for Antwerp—Edward Brandt, Lope V. de Calderon, Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Fauley, James Galobart, George B. West, E. Poisson, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Lazarus.

Chosen Friends' Society Wins.

When Carl A. Fagerhjehn died Nov. 4, 1895, he was the holder of a policy of $2,000 in the Frost Council, No. 21, of New-York, Order of Chosen Friends. His wife, Caroline, applied for the money, and payment was refused on the ground that the beneficiary died before he had paid a sufficient number of assessments. The society offered the amount paid in, $166.40, and $1,000. Mrs. Fagerhjehn sued, and in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday Justice Gaynor decided in favor of the society and ordered judgment for the plaintiff for $1,166.40. The decision, it is said, will affect many thousands of policy holders.

RARE BOOKS AT AUCTION

NUMEROUS BUYERS FOR THE SEWALL COLLECTION.

Literary Curiosities Bring Out Lively Bidding by the Experts on Old Prints—English and Italian Works in Favor.

The second day's auction sale of the first third of the late Henry F. Sewall's library, at Bangs & Co.'s rooms, 93 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, brought out a large crowd, nearly all of whom were expert buyers, and the prices were considered good—even better than those of the first day.

The collection, though of a general nature, is chiefly notable for the rare and valuable first editions of famous books. All the buyers knew what they wanted, what they were buying, and the prices they wanted to pay, and the bidding was always rapid, and frequently afforded a guide even to those who were not bibliomaniacs, as to what books were desirable to have, and what were best for those of small means to let alone.

The highest-priced sale of the day was of Bryan's "Dictionary of Painters and Engravers" in ten volumes, at $39 per volume, or $390 for the set, and there were several books sold at five cents each. The catalogue published for the sale contains brief descriptions of the books offered, showing what leaves are missing, what are replaced in fac simile, inserted cuts or engravings, and the general condition of the volume.

In Bibles, of which there were many copies, in several languages, Ogilby's edition, with large plates by Lombart, Hollar and others, Cambridge, 1665, Edwards's copy, brought $12 per volume for two volumes.

A Bible in short hand, by William Addy, with portrait and plate, brought $10.50.

A Bensley Bible, with engravings by Fittler from celebrated pictures of old masters and a paper proof set of Raphael's cartoons, engraved by Fittler, London, 1795, in three volumes, went at $2.75 per volume.

The "Cordesinana Bibliotheca," with Daret's portrait of Cordesius; John Evelyn's copy, with his autograph on title page, a small quarto, in vellum, Parisü, 1643, brought $22.

Benet's "Meditations sur la vie de la tres Sainte Vierge," by C. Lewis, 1632, sold for $9.

A copy of the earliest issue of Birch's "Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain," Knapton, London, 1743, brought $37.50.

Birgittoe (Sanctoe) "Revelationes," of a disputed date, but probably about 1500, went for $24.

"A Birth of Love," a series of proof prints on India paper, London, 1822, went at $3.50.

A Blackman's "Prince Arthur; an Heroick Poem," third edition, corrected, London, 1693, went at $1.25.

A presentation copy of A. B. Blackwell's "Studies in General Science," New-York, 1869, sold for 10 cents.

Nine volumes of the American edition of Blackwood's Magazine, 1846, to June, 1850, went at 25 cents per volume.

"How to Tell a Caxton," by William Blades, London, 1870, brought 60 cents, and "Biography and Typography of William Caxton," by the same author, London, 1877, went at $1.85.

"L'Oeuvre Complet de Rembrandt decrit et commenti par Charles Blanc," second edition, 2 volumes, Paris, 1859, brought $5.50 per volume.

"The White Knights' Library," London, 1819, brought $2.25.

A first edition of Robert Blair's "The Grave," illustrated by William Blake, London, 1808, went at $4.50.

The posthumous works in prose and verse of Ann Eliza Bleecker, to which is added a collection of essays, prose and poetical, by Margueretta V. Faugeres, published in New-York in 1793, went to George Smith at $5.37, while another copy of the same, somewhat soiled, was secured by the same purchaser for $1.50.

The works of Abraham Bloemart, consisting of 165 plates, with descriptions, published by Bernard Picart in 1740, seven parts, in one volume, brought $7.

"The Farmer's Boy," by Robert Bloomfield, with Bewick woodcuts inserted, London, 1801, went to "Sewall" at $1.75, who also took the same book, with woodcuts after Birket, Foster, and others, London and New-York, 1858, at $1.50.

Blount's "The Academy of Eloquence," with a frontispiece by Faithorne, published in London in 1654, sold for 25 cents, while another copy of the same book, published in 1656, brought 60 cents.

A first edition of Blount's "De Re Poetica," London, 1694, went to "Smith" at $5.75.

James Boaden's "On the Portraits of Shakespeare," selected copy of Triphook, the publisher, London, 1824, brought $7, while a copy of the quarto edition of the same, with 180 portraits and views and some very rare prints, brought $55.

Boccaccio's works occupied about a page of the catalogue. "Il Decamerone," P. di Giunta, Florence, 1527, went to J. O. Wright & Co. at $8. Gieronimo Clarico's "Apologia," 1531, went to "Payson" at $8. Beckford's copy of "Fiametta," 1533, was secured by George Smith at $4. A Sunderland Library copy of the same, 1565, went to J. O. Wright at $4, and "Cogito da Boccace," with 110 engravings, ten volumes, London, 1779, went to J. O. Wright at $1 per volume. "La Storia del Calonachio da Siene," printed in vellum, London, 1883, was also secured by the same purchaser for $8. "Genealogiae Deorum," Sunderland copy, bearing the date 1497, went to "Payson" at $5.

A first edition of Bocchius's "Emblemata," of which the plates are first impressions and with a portrait of Bocchius inserted from the second edition, Bologna, 1555, was purchased by "Society" at $24. The second edition of the same, 1574, went at $5.50.

Dodd, Mead & Co. got Boetius's "Arithmetica," Paris, 1521, for $4.50.

A Sunderland copy of "A Complete History of the Wars in Italy," by Count Bonneval, translated by Sparrow, went at 50 cents.

An album of book plates, containing 875 examples and some crests, by R. W. Smith, was secured by "Marshall" for $170.

"The Merchant of Venice, as produced January, 1867, by Edwin Booth, at the Winter Garden Theatre," illustrated, New-York, 1867, was secured at $1.10 by "J. S."

"Illustrations of the Old Testament," with text in Dutch; 230 engraved wood cuts by Petit Benard, Lyons, 1557, went to Smith at $4.50.

Mitford's copy of Bosworth's "The Chast and Lost Lovers," London, 1653, went to Dodd, Mead & Co. at $30.

Boys' "Aeneas," a presentation copy of the author to the Bishop of Durham, London, 1661, went to J. O. Wright for $115.

Subscriber's copy No. 28 of "The Croakers," by J. R. Drake and Fitz-Greene Halleck, New-York, 1860, brought $86 and was bought by "Bryan."

A first edition of Braithwaite's "The English Gentleman," with portraits by Vaughn and crests on the sides by C. Lewis, London, 1630, sold for $24. "The English Gentlewoman," with portraits by Marshall, bound to match the preceding, London, 1631, brought $47.50, both being secured by J. O. Wright & Co.

Braithwaite's "Arcadian Princesse," with frontispiece by Marshall, London, 1635, sold for $8.50. "Barnabee's Journal," first edition, frontispiece and Latin title in fac similie, London, about 1640, went to "Smith" for $7. "The English Gentleman" and "The English Gentlewoman," John Dawson, London, 1641, sold to J. O. Wright & Co. for $17. The same, 1644, went to "Smith" at $5. Metford's copy of "The Honest Ghost," London, 1658, a very rare book, to "Smith" at $8. A 1774 edition of Barnabee's Journal was secured by "Morris" for $15.50.

Brandt's "Steeltifera Navis," edition of August, 1497, brought $30, and was secured by George Smith, while the edition of June, 1497, brought $29. Another edition of the same book, Paris, 1605, brought $8, and another of the same date, by Riviere, $7.50, both going to Smith. The "Grete Shype of Fooles of this World," London, 1517, with several leaves lacking—a book of which only two perfect copies are known—brought $58, and was secured by "J. S."

"The Ship of Fooles," Barclay's translation, John Cawood, London, 1570, went at $6, to George Smith.

A Breviary, being a manuscript on vellum, with velvet binding, about the year 1500, went to Benzigger for $13.

"Britannia Languens, or a Discourse of Trade," London, 1680, was sold to "Gay" for $10.

"Effices Poeticae," with 140 portraits, London, 1824, went at $20 to J. O. Wright & Co.

Bryan's "Dictionary of Painters and Engravers," with 1,998 inserted engravings, and extended to ten volumes, with special title pages in imitation of the originals, by R. W. Smith, London, 1816, brought $39 per volume.

"Rembrandt and His Works with Life," illustrations etched by Burnet, and with 126 extra illustrations inserted, including some original prints by Rembrandt, R. W. Smith, London, 1849, brought $37.

A first edition of Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," Oxford, 1621, went to George Smith for $20.50. The same author's "Female Excellency," Lord Hampton's copy, with his bookplate, London, 1688, was sold to "J. S." for $4.50.

A copy of Butler's "Hudibras," with the plates after Hogarth, London, 1764, brought $4.75, and was bought by J. O. Wright & Co., while another copy, with the original Hogarth plates and the original drawing by G. Hogarth of "Sideophel in His Shop," inserted, London, 1775, was purchased by George Smith for $12.

The first edition of "Hours of Idleness," Newark, 1808, went at $13.75 to George Smith. "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," with 82 inserted portraits and other engravings, London, 1810, brought $34, while a New-York, 1865, edition of the same with The Edinburgh Review article and notes and 160 inserted portraits and views, sold to George Smith for $57.50.

LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND.

First Established in New-York Opened Monday Night.

The first library for the sightless to be established in New-York City—the Free Circulating Library for the Blind—was opened Monday night at 121 West Ninety-first Street by a reception given by Mrs. Clara A. Williams, the librarian, to the friends of the enterprise. The little collection of books is now housed in the rooms of the library of the chapel of St. Agnes, through the kindness of the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley, and the reception was held in the same building.

It was a social evening, the friends and officers of the institution meeting together for the purpose of introducing the library to the blind people of New-York and to others who may be interested in the work of aiding the sightless to read. There were music and refreshments. Miss Nellie Doris, who lost her sight at five years of age, played a piano selection with great skill and taste. Messrs. Bernstein, basso, and Bergen, tenor, sang solos. Mrs. Danforth, soprano, and Mrs. Anderson, contralto, sang solos and a duet, and Miss Anna Morris Stockton played on the piano. All were encored.

Richard Randall Ferry, the blind man who conceived the idea of the library, and who is now President of it, formally opened it to the blind, in a short speech. He did not go into the history of the movement, but merely stated that the library was ready, and that he declared it open to the sightless persons of the city.

He was followed by William B. Wait, Superintendent of the New-York Institution for the Blind. Mr. Wait compared the healing of the blind by Christ to the restoration, in part, of sight to the blind people of Paris by M. Haui, who conceived the device of printing books with raised letters so that they could read with their fingers. This was the beginning of the work of educating the blind.

Mr. Wait referred briefly to the organization of the New-York library. He said that it now numbers but a few books, and had only a circumscribed space, but he hoped that the friends of the blind in this city and elsewhere would soon force them to enlarge their library shelves and go into more commodious quarters. Monday morning, he said, he had received a letter from William C. Schermerhorn inclosing a check for $250 to be used for buying books for the blind. He felt certain that others would assist.

Mrs. Williams said that she had received one check for $20 and others for small sums, which, with Mr. Schermerhorn's gift would make the contributions of Monday amount to over $300. Contributions received since June, 1875, up to Saturday, Nov. 7, have amounted to $528.50, including life memberships and yearly subscribers, so that the total contributions now amount to a little over $828.50.

Among those interested in the library who were present were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Randall Ferry, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Ferry, Theodore L. Ferry, Mrs. Albro Akin, Miss Helen Akin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Weston, George S. Weston, Jr., Lieut. Henry W. Williams, Mrs. Charles P. Geddes, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley, Frederick Goodrich, Charles H. Weston, William B. Wait, Mrs. Danforth, Mrs. Anderson, and Miss Anna Morris Stockton.

NEW CUBAN ASSOCIATION.

To Study Questions Concerning the Island's Independence.

At a meeting of some fifty Cuban gentlemen at the residence of Dr. Emilio del Junco, 141 West Fourteenth Street, a well-known Cuban lawyer, the "Sociedad de Estudios Juridicos y Economicos" was organized. The association is composed of publicists, lawyers, journalists, bankers, merchants, and planters, and its object is to collect data and to study the various questions which will come up immediately after the independence of the island is accomplished in connection with the laws, political organization, economical institutions, &c., under the new republican régime. The result of the studies will be embodied in reports which will be handed to the proper authorities in Cuba when the work of reconstruction shall commence.

The officers of the association are: President—Enrique Trujillo Perona; Vice President—Isaac Carrillo; Treasurer—Francisco Figueras; Recording Secretary—Emilio del Junco; Corresponding Secretary—Nicolas Heredia; members of the Board of Directors—Manuel Sanguily, Fidel G. Pierra, Eduardo Yero, Francisco Chenard, Horacio Rubens, Enrique Trujillo, Gonzalo de Quesada, Antonio G. Gonzales, Nestor Ponce de Leon, Raimundo Cabrera, Eduardo Cartaya, Emilio Delmonte, Manuel Monteverde, Ernesto Castro, Benjamin Guerra, Ricardo Lancis, Lincoln de Zayas, Rafael Govin, Manuel R. de Morales, and Manuel F. Cuervo.

Says Robbers Assailed Him.

Morris A. Forgotson, a jeweler and pawnbroker at 178 Bowery, claims that at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning his store was entered by three men, who robbed him of a valuable gold watch and chain. The police do not place much faith in his story.

According to Forgotson's statement, he was just closing his store for the night when a man knocked on the door and said he had a watch he wanted to sell. Forgotson claims he refused to pay the price asked and the man started out. When the door was opened, Forgotson says, two other men rushed in. They attacked him, he says, and snatched a timepiece, with a chain, worth $700, from his pocket. Then they ran away. In the struggle over the watch a showcase was broken. Forgotson shows a broken showcase as evidence of the truth of his statement.

Raising Trinity Gravestones.

Men were employed in Trinity churchyard yesterday to bring sunken gravestones to a proper level. Many of the stones are very old and crumbling, and the greatest care had to be observed in dealing with them. Some of the stones were raised nearly two feet and some were chipped or cracked by the workmen. Work was begun south of the grave of Charlotte Temple and north of the North Broadway gate.

Justice Bartlett a Professor.

Justice Willard Bartlett of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the Second District has been appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence to the Long Island College Hospital of Brooklyn. The professorship was made vacant by the death of Justice Calvin E. Pratt, who had held it for many years.

SEALED IN HER CATACOMB

MRS. W. H. VANDERBILT BURIED AT NEW-DORP.

Relatives and Wealthy Friends Joined in Grief with the Beneficiaries of Her Many Charities—Simple Funeral Service.

St. Bartholomew's Church, bare of decoration, and appearing as it does at the usual religious services, was thronged yesterday with the mourning relatives, the social friends and beneficiaries of the late Maria Louisa Kissam Vanderbilt. The brief, impressive funeral service of the "mother of the Vanderbilts" opened the floodgates of a public grief, and the rich and poor mourned together.

An hour before the funeral cortège reached the door of the church the people were gathering in the vestibule. They represented every degree of financial and social station. Aside from the ten front rows of seats, the entire church, by request of the relatives, was thrown open to the public, and sections of the great auditorium were occupied by men and women who came to pay the last tribute of gratitude to their dead benefactress. Among them were many from Mrs. Vanderbilt's favorite charity, St. Bartholomew's Mission House. Others were from the crowded districts of the East Side, where Mrs. Vanderbilt, unknown to everybody except those she helped, has been for years going about on her errands of mercy. Men and women who had never seen her face but who owe their present happiness to her generosity witnessed the sad rites over her body in unaffected grief. Outside the church, on Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, hundreds were gathered who were unable to gain entrance. As the cortège passed many of these uncovered their heads.

Crowds Near the Church.

Along the route of the funeral procession from the mansion at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, throngs of people watched it pass, and in the streets nearest the church carriages blocked its way. A cordon of policemen had difficulty in keeping the streets and sidewalks clear.

To the slow strains of Chopin's Funeral March the procession entered the crowded church and marched up the centre aisle to the chancel, led by Dr. Greer and Dr. Booth and the six pall bearers, Chauncey M. Depew, D. O. Mills, S. F. Barger, George A. Crocker, James Abercrombie Burden, and John Sloane. Behind the casket walked Cornelius Vanderbilt, his head bowed low and his step infirm from sickness and grief, leaning on the arm of his physician, Dr. McLane. Following were Mrs. Vanderbilt and her three children, Alfred, Reginald, and Gladys; William K. Vanderbilt and his two boys, William K., Jr., and Harold; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt and George Vanderbilt, the bachelor son of Mrs. Vanderbilt; Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, the eldest daughter, and her children; Mrs. William J. Schieffelin and her husband, Mrs. David Hennen Morris and her husband, and Master Elliott Shepard; Mrs. William D. Sloane, another daughter, and Mr. Sloane, with her daughters, Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., and Misses Emily and Lila Sloane, and Mr. J. A. Burden, Jr., and Master Malcolm Sloane; Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, with Mr. Twombly and their children, Misses Ruth and Florence and Hamilton McK. Twombly, Jr.; Mrs. W. Seward Webb, with Mr. Webb, and their children, Miss Frederica and Masters James Watson, Seward, and Vanderbilt Webb; the brother and sister of Mrs. Vanderbilt, Samuel Kissam and Mrs. Bromley.

The coffin was covered with banks of violets, with red and white roses, Mrs. Vanderbilt's favorite flowers, interspersed. Beautiful floral wreaths, a floral harp, a cross and crown, with the word "Grandmother" upon it, and a cross in white, with the word "Mother" inscribed upon it in evergreen, were placed around the bier. Aside from these offerings, which came from members of the Vanderbilt family, there were no flowers, and the idea of simplicity, so characteristic of Mrs. Vanderbilt in life, was maintained in every feature of the service.

Grief at the Services.

The impressive ritual service over the dead was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Greer, who has been Mrs. Vanderbilt's spiritual adviser and aide in the dispensing of her great charities during the later years of her life. In his voice there was the trace of the grief that oppressed the church which has been the avenue of much of her good work.

While he spoke the eyes of many moistened, and when the choir sang, during the service, "Softly Now the Light of Day," "Every Stormy Wind That Blows," and "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth"—hymns to which Mrs. Vanderbilt was deeply attached—there were evidences of suppressed emotion on every side. At request of the relatives there was no funeral sermon.

Cornelius and William K. Vanderbilt remained through the service, though both were in great physical pain. Cornelius sat within the vestry recess, screened from observation by a curtain. After the service he returned to his home. William K. Vanderbilt's left arm was wrapped in a black silk sling. Since the day before his mother's death he has suffered keenly from the effects of an operation performed on his arm to remove a trouble of long standing. At New-Dorp, after the interment, he was the first to leave the mausoleum for New-York.

Many distinguished people, close friends of the Vanderbilt family, attended the funeral. Among them were Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Eggleston, Samuel D. Babcock, John H. Starin, Gen. Thomas L. James, Charles H. Clark, First Vice President, and Horace J. Hayden, Second Vice President, of the New-York Central; ex-Judge Ashbel Green, J. Pierpont Morgan, Col. S. T. Everett of Cleveland, Edward Ellis of Schenectady, Melville E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four system; J. D. Layng, C. W. Bradley, William R. Grace, Commodore Van Santvoord, John M. Toucey, John R. Van Wormer, Edgar Van Etten, William T. Cornell, E. V. W. Rossiter, Dr. J. W. McLane. William Greer, son of Dr. Greer; Guy McLane, son of Dr. McLane, Cornelius Vanderbilt's family physician; G. R. Hatmaker, private secretary of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Warren S. Crane were the ushers.

The choral service was rendered by the fifty mixed voices of St. Bartholomew's chorus, led by the members of the church choir, Mrs. Theodore J. Toedt, soprano; Mrs. Hattie C. Morris, contralto; McKinley Gordon, tenor; Franz Remmertz, basso, with the organist of the church, Richard Henry Warren.

Consuelo Vanderbilt, Duchess of Marlborough; Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri were the only members of the family not present. They are all abroad.

The Burial at New-Dorp.

At the conclusion of the service in St. Bartholomew's Church, the funeral procession re-formed on Forty-third Street and proceeded to the pier at the foot of Forty-Second Street, where a ferryboat of the Staten Island Line, specially chartered for the occasion, was waiting. The hearse was driven aboard, followed by twenty-five carriages bearing the members of the Vanderbilt family, and the boat dropped down the river and across the bay to St. George. The carriages were at once disembarked and driven to New-Dorp, arriving at 2 o'clock.

The bell in the little Moravian Church at New-Dorp was tolling as the procession filed through the cemetery gates and slowly climbed the hill to the Vanderbilt family mausoleum. Two hundred or more villagers, some of whom remembered Maria Kissam when she lived among them fifty years ago, lined the driveway and were grouped about the arch that shuts the Vanderbilt burial ground from the cemetery proper. They did not enter. The family was alone when Mrs. Vanderbilt was laid to rest beside the bodies of her husband and father.

The ceremony at the mausoleum was very simple. The flowers which surrounded the bier at St. Bartholomew's Church were arranged about the massive gray stone walls, and Dr. Greer uttered a brief prayer over the coffin, divested of its floral adornment. Then the catacomb was opened and the remains were placed within. The little group of mourners heard the sound of the trowel sealing the rocks together over the remains and passed out weeping.

Two wreaths were placed on the coffin by Mrs. Shepard, the eldest daughter, and George W. Vanderbilt, the youngest son.

TEXAS FREE FROM WATER.

Ship Will Be Put in Dry Dock To-day—Court of Inquiry.

The battleship Texas, which sank at the Cob Dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard Monday morning, has been righted, and will be put in drydock No. 2 to-day. It was the intention to put her in the drydock yesterday, but the pumping did not proceed rapidly enough. Capt. Glass and Lieut. Kelly were up all night and until late yesterday afternoon, when the flooded compartments were cleared of the water. Two wrecking tugs were kept busy all night. The inflow of water was not stopped completely until early yesterday morning.

Commodore Sicard said the ship was all right, and the cost of her mishap would be comparatively slight. The apertures must be fixed, and the mud cleaned out. The engines will need a thorough cleaning. The principal item of expense is the wrecking company's bill.

The court of inquiry to investigate the accident is expected to begin its sittings immediately. Commodore Miller, who was appointed as Chairman of the court, will not serve, on account of illness. Commodore Howell has been appointed in his place. The work of the court is not expected to last long. The navy yard officials do not know whether the sittings will be secret or not.

It has been alleged that ours is the unluckiest navy in the world. As a matter of fact, the boats of this country are decidedly fortunate. Never has such an accident occurred here as that which sent the British Victoria and the Spanish Reina Regenta to the bottom. Neither are there as many casualties on the average in our navy in a year as in the British Navy in a week. The Department of Naval Intelligence in Washington keeps a record of all casualties to foreign naval vessels, and the work is large enough to demand the constant attention of a corps of men, and the records are voluminous.

Accident Considered Fortunate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Naval officers here are astonished that the so-called water-tight doors between the engine rooms of the Texas should have failed to hold water, and that the shell room should have been flooded. They say, however, the only way to test the water-tightness of doors is to flood the ship, and they could not find those of the Texas were defective in any other way.

The accident is considered fortunate, however, in calling attention to the matter, and a more thorough examination of such doors on the other ships will result.

RELATIVES TALK OF MURDER.

Think E. W. Cooper's Death in a Saloon Not Accidental.

Elmyra W. Cooper, the husband of Isabelle Evesson, the actress, died in Roosevelt Hospital Monday from a fractured skull. Cooper was overcome last Wednesday evening in James Wakeley's saloon, Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue. He fell to the floor as he was about to take a drink, and became unconscious. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where he remained in an unconscious condition until he died.

The relatives of Cooper are convinced that he was murdered, and have been working on this theory since the occurrence in Wakeley's saloon. They point to the fact that Cooper had a black eye as an evidence that he had been assaulted.

Capt. Stainkemp and his detectives of the East Fifty-first Street Station have investigated every possible clue in connection with the case, and have reached the conclusion that Cooper's death was the result of an accident. Cooper received a fracture at the base of the skull, and his right jaw was also fractured. The police insist that this was the result of Cooper's fall. He struck his head or jaw on the brass rail at the base of the bar, and this, they claim, may account for the discolored eye. Coroner's Physician

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

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Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

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ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
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Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES.

To the Holders of the Certificates of the Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the decree of United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the right to redeem and pay said certificates before maturity is exercised by the said Court, and all of said certificates now outstanding will be redeemed and paid on the 9TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1896, at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New-York, in said city, at the sum of ONE THOUSAND AND TEN DOLLARS and accrued interest to said date for each certificate, under and in accordance with the provisions of the decree of said Court authorizing said issue of certificates; and holders thereof are requested to surrender the same for redemption and payment at said time and place.

Under said decree, interest on all said certificates shall cease and determine on the said date, and the coupons representing the interest from that date shall thenceforth and forever be void and of no force or effect.

New-York, November 4th, 1896.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF CERTIFICATES OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY ISSUED UPON THE SURRENDER OF CERTIFICATES OF THE
Chicago Gas Company

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½ % on the above-mentioned CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT will be paid on presentation of same at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall Street, New-York City, on or after November 25th, 1896. Transfer books will be closed on the 16th and re-opened on the 27th. The certificates must be presented and the amount of dividend will be stamped thereon.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street,
New-York.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
NO. 10 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and is
A Legal Depository for Money.
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits,
subject to check through New York Clearing-house. JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
John Kean, } Vice-Presidents.
Amos T. French, }
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.
Thos. L. Greene, Auditor.
Directors, 1896.

August Belmont,	John Kean,
H. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
A. J. Cassatt,	John G. Moore,
R. J. Cross,	E. D. Randolph,
Rudolph Ellis,	James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French,	Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold,	Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson,	John I. Waterbury,
W. P. Hamilton,	R. T. Wilson.

Mexican National Railroad Company,
Holders of the above Company's Bonds (Series A and B) desiring to participate in the Readjustment that has been formed by the Bondholders' Committee can now deposit their bonds for that purpose with the undersigned.
J. A. HORSEY & SON,
American Agents for London Committee,
17 & 19 William Street, New-York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
"All the News that's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market still buoyant. A new short interest showing some nervousness. Business news from every quarter encouraging. Money on call highest at 5 per cent., with transactions largely at 4.

Lord Salisbury's virtual announcement that Venezuelan difficulties have been settled, and settled to the satisfaction of the United States, gave enthusiasm to the business world yesterday. Wall Street reflected this better feeling by strength throughout the security market.

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Before the day was half over, however, the same bear contingent which has been unsuccessfully pegging away at quotations ever since last Summer's concessions were at it again actively. They hinted mysteriously at grave developments about to be disclosed. Little attention was paid to them till they began to do more than talk. They sold stocks short on a rather free-and-easy scale for a while, and for perhaps half an hour the market slackened its pace somewhat. Nothing more serious happened.

***

Before the day's business closed the same crowd of played-out pessimists were tumbling over one another trying to get back some of the stocks they had sold short; and the whole market rose easily while confident bulls helped their enemies to bid up quotations.

***

The short interest extends into the whole market; in one or two quarters it is of size enough to be a factor in the course of prices.

***

As formerly, and for months and months past, it was the fashion for bad news to come in unbroken sequence; now the fashion seems as much to be for a continuity of good news. Wall Street, during the last half a dozen years, has been taught to put faith in the theory that whenever anything unexpected happens it must happen to the advantage of the bears. But Wall Street is not quite so sure of that notion now.

***

Yesterday, for instance, there came closely following the Venezuelan development, an announcement from official circles that the threatened war between Western Union Telegraph and Bell Telephone interests has not only been averted, but that instead of war there is—as was foreshadowed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday—to be closer union than hitherto. Western Union insiders are jubilant. Western Union is one of the stocks in which there has long been an unwieldly short interest. During all the recent times of depression in Wall Street, bear speculators continuously hammered away at Western Union, only to discover that it was held by investors not to be hoodwinked by new scare-crows.

***

Other developments encouraging to the investors of the country are close at hand. At least half a score of prominent corporations, whose securities are listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, will celebrate the arrival of better times by official action providing material benefits. Announcement will soon be made, for instance, that the Rock Island Railroad Company is ready to increase its dividend rate, while Pacific Mail, which has been off the dividend list a long time, is preparing to resume such payments to shareholders. Developments like these are of consequence beyond the mere circle where the money they distribute may go. Their significance is in the example they set.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent, or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil.....	½	New Central Coal....	2½
Am. Cotton Oil pf...	½	N. & W., all in. pd.	1½
Am. Sp. Mfg.....	½	N. & W. pf., all in. pd	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf....	3½	N. Pac. pf., all in. pd	¾
Am. Tel. & Cable...	2	O. R. & N., asst. pd.	2
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.....	⅝	Pacific Mail.....	1½
Bay State Gas.....	2¼	Peoria & East.....	1
Ches. & Ohio.....	⅝	St. P. & Omaha pf..	¾
Chi. & Northwest....	⅝	Southern Pac.....	1
Col. Fuel & Iron....	1	Southern Ry.....	¾
Col., H. V. & Tol...	2	Southern Ry. pf....	2
Den. & R. G.....	⅞	Texas Pacific.....	⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.....	⅞	U. S. Cord.....	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y..	¾	U. S. Cord. grd.....	2
Ill. Steel Co.....	¾	U. S. Leather.....	½
Manhattan	1½	U. S. Rubber.....	1½
Mo., K. & Texas....	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf....	⅜
Mo. Pacific.....	⅝	West. Union.....	¾
Nat. Lead.....	¾	Wheel. & L. E. pf..	⅞
Nat. Lead pf.....	1		
Nat. Starch 2d pf...	½		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Brook. U. Gas.....	1	Laclede Gas.....	1½
Chi., R. I. & P.....	⅝	L. E. & West. pf...	⅜
Consol. Gas.....	½	Louis. & Nash.....	½
Del. & Hudson.....	½	Minn. & St. L.....	⅝
Erie 1st pf.....	½	N. J. Central.....	½
Ill. Central.....	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Ann Arbor 1st.....	1½	Ohio South. 1st	3
Brook. Elev. 1st.....	5	O. S. Line ds, t. r.	1
Brook. R. T. 5s.....	1½	P. & East 1st.....	2
Brook. W. & W. 5s..	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	2½
Cen. of N. J. gen....	1	St. P. 1st, C. & Mo.	
C. & Northwest. con.	4	R. 5s.....	2
Det. Gas 5s.....	1	St. P. 1st, C. P. & W. 5s.....	1
Erie prior lien 4s....	1	Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st	2½
Evans. & T. H. 1st.	4½	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.....	3
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st., t. r.....	1	U. P. ext., s. f. 8s.	5
Gen. of Nor. 3d....	1½	U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.	4
L., N. A. & C. con..	1½	Wabash 1st, D. & C	1½
Mo., K. & T. 1st..	¾	Wilkes. & East. 1st.	⅝
N. Y., S. & W. gen..	1½	Wis. Cen. 1st, t. r.	2¼
N. Pac. con., t. r..	1		
N. Pac. 3d, c. t. r...	1		
N. P., Mon. 1st, t. r.	1		

BONDS DECLINED.

Met. Elev. 1st.....	1½	Or. Imp. con.....	1⅝

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was easy. Call loans nominal at 4@5 per cent. The last loan was made at 4½ per cent.

Time money offered at 5 per cent. for all periods. Where the collateral is of a very high class, loans may be had at 5 per cent. Commercial paper in fair demand. Rates 5¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable and 6 per cent. for high-class single names and 6@6½ per cent. for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges, $38,969,368; balances, $6,384,565; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $194,379.

Money on call in London, 3¼@4 per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange weak. Posted rates 1c lower, at $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates were $4.81½@$4.82 for sixty-day bills, $4.85 for demand, $4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.80⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20@5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94@94¼ and 95⅛ and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

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An effect will be exerted upon the money market before long by new enterprises which will come to New-York for financiering. A Wall Street banker with New-England connections said yesterday that he had applications now from six important corporations in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut for funds to be used in business extensions. He added:

"I look for large issues of new securities by industrial corporations—both stocks and bonds—and it will be in Wall Street that such new securities will be bought and here that advances will be made upon them. People who anticipate inactivity and continuous weakness in the money market have little conception of what the business world is really getting ready to do."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were slightly irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Atchison ⅛, to 16⅞. Declined—St. Paul ⅛, to 81¼; Louisville and Nashville ⅛, to 54, and Reading ⅛, to 16⅛. Canadian Pacific sold at 61¼, Erie at 17⅞, do, first preferred, at 40; Illinois Central at 99½, and New-York Central at 99½. British consuls declined ⅝, to 110¼, for money, and ⅛, to 110⅝, for the account.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance, £100,000. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 3,700,000 marks. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 52½c, and exchange on London at 25f 21½c.

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Before business closed yesterday Wall Street ceased worrying about the sterling exchange market. It ceased to harden; rates fell off. As was pointed out in THE TIMES yesterday, the influences causing higher rates in exchange were security market matters with but transient importance. Upon a high banking authority it is predicted that our gold importations will be renewed before the end of this month. The foreigners are buying our stocks on a scale quite beyond the speculative arbitrage transactions most in Wall Street evidence. These stocks will be paid for in gold. Increased purchases of foreign goods are, according to banking authorities, sure to be much more than off-set by our sales of stocks and bonds abroad.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were slightly irregular. The 4s, 1907, coupon, and the 5s advanced ¼, while the 4s, 1925, coupon, declined ¼, and the registered ⅛. The sales were $10,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 109½; $6,500 4s, 1907, coupon, at 109⅞@109¾; $2,500 do at 109¼; $43,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 120, and $10,000 5s, coupon, at 112¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	109	110
4s, c., 1907	109¼	110
4s, r., 1925	119⅞	120½
4s, c., 1925	119⅞	120½
5s, r., 1904	111⅞	112½
5s, c., 1904	111⅞	112½
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1897	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..

In State bonds $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 61⅛.

BUYING LOW-PRICED STOCKS.

According to Wall Street houses with foreign connections, the investment inquiry from London has increased materially in the last few days. Foreign purchases for speculative purposes are not as heavy as might be expected, but undoubtedly there is good demand from abroad for investment securities.

The London buying of Atchison yesterday, on news of the Kansas injunction, shows the tendency of European investors—especially to purchase the low-priced stocks and the issues of reorganized roads for investment or a long speculative turn.

Concerning the outlook for foreign buying, Mr. Sigmund Neustadt of Hallgarten & Co. said yesterday:

"You need have no fear regarding European investors. We have so far seen only a little foreign buying, but there is much of it to come. I expect to see a large amount of European capital come to this country, both in payment for our securities and to be invested in American enterprises. But it will not come all at once, nor immediately.

"There is no reason to expect a sudden rush on the part of European investors. They will come in gradually, but surely. Of the latter I have no doubt."

A GREAT MARKET BEGINNING.

Mr. T. A. Ennis of Ennis & Stoppani said yesterday concerning the market outlook:

"I believe that further advances in the market are just as sure as was this present rise in the event of Mr. McKinley's election. I think it is certain that the tendency of the market will be upward for a long time to come.

"This does not mean that there will be no reactions. Every bull market has reactions, and this will be no exception. And it is all the better that they should come. They will be beneficial, and will furnish just so much advantage to the buyer.

"The Street is yet comparatively bare of stocks, and there is a great deal more money awaiting investment than has yet shown itself. There is a great buying power to be developed in the next few months—a buying power that without special causes will not allow reactions to go too far, and that will carry values much higher than most people now think probable, not to say possible.

"We are going to have a great demand for investment securities from Europe. We are going to see immense amounts of money hoarded in our own country come out. We are going to see a widespread development of new confidence. All these are straws pointing marketwise in the direction of higher prices.

"In my opinion, the higher priced stocks will advance because of their possibilities in the field of larger dividends. The great middle class of stocks will respond to the improvement in business, which means increased earnings. There will be a demand for the low-priced issues, because they always advance in a rising market, and they can be carried at small cost.

"There is only one tendency to the market. All influences are uniting to advance it. We are now at the beginning of a great bull movement that will control the market for a long time to come, and that will result in substantial appreciations in values."

A GOOD TIMES INDICATION.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Board of Directors meets to-day, and important business will be transacted. Wall Street people close to Mr. C. P. Huntington say that preparations will date from this meeting for the company's resumption of dividends. This information, when heard in Wall Street yesterday, occasioned surprise, chiefly among those who have not been watching results under the present Pacific Mail administration. Economies on a tremendous scale have been put into operation; net earnings have largely accumulated. Business has been better at every port where the company's ships do business.

Mr. Huntington himself is quoted as saying that in the business revival now assured all over the United States there will be no property which will share more largely than this steamship company to which he is devoting a very great deal of his personal attention.

WALL STREET TALK.

The meeting of Western railroad men trying to arrange for a profitable understanding in the Ohio bituminous coal-carrying trade is likely soon to have important results. Some interested roads are hanging back; some of the others have grievances against competitors. But all the indications are that a new association will be completed on a basis which will be satisfactorily effective.

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One or two conspicuous roads charged with surreptitious rate cutting will, it is now thought, agree to act in a fair and businesslike way. If the new association proposed becomes operative, every interested bituminous property will add largely to its net earnings, and give investors the chance they have been too long denied.

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Western men who figured largely in the old Whisky Trust's affairs are now for the first time taking a cheerful view of the prospects before its successor corporation.

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In ordinary times it would require much nerve for Wall Street to entertain efforts to boom a stock upon whose preferred issue over 20 per cent. dividends were remaining unpaid as a lien against current and future surplus earnings. That is the General Electric stock market proposition just now.

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Texas Pacific crossed Union Pacific in yesterday's market, and was almost twice as largely dealt in. It leaks out that in Texas Pacific a contest for control is threatened. Though Mr. George Gould is President of Texas Pacific, with a large majority of his friends in the Board of Directors, important blocks of stock and bonds are said to have been acquired by New-York and Chicago capitalists whose interests are wholly independent of Mr. Gould's.

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Much of the buying of Texas Pacific stock yesterday (and over 12,000 shares were dealt in) was attributed to Mr. Gould and his friends. The broker who bought most heavily has often been intrusted with Gould stock market orders. He had close relations for years with Mr. Jay Gould.

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Regarding Union Pacific and its disposition to lag, having let Texas Pacific overtake it in the market, an important insider said yesterday:

"Union Pacific hesitates because there is apprehension that an assessment may be sprung on the stock overnight, and that the assessment may be heavy. This fear is not warranted. I am in a position to say that, though there are well considered reorganization plans in view and large interests committed thereto, it is not the intention to do anything hastily. There will be no assessment upon the stock till after the next session of Congress, at least. Moreover, though 25 per cent. was originally considered a proper assessment, a majority interest, (including the most influential bondholders,) are now persuaded that not more than 10 per cent. will be needed; and for that some fair return will be made to shareholders."

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The gentleman making this statement is one of a party of Wall Street capitalists who over a year ago bought and paid for about 60,000 shares of Union Pacific stock, which they have put in a down-town trust company, ready to join in the company's reorganization when it comes.

THE PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The local market was irregular. There were a number of strong, and at the same time a number of weak, spots throughout the list. The weakest feature was Union Traction, which was heavy all day from liquidation of inside brokers, the sales being accompanied by rumors of another assessment soon to be called. The announcement of the resignation of the general manager of the company also caused considerable unfavorable comment. Some realizing in Pennsylvania Heat stocks caused a reaction of ¼ in the common and ⅜ in the preferred. There was also profit taking in Cambria Iron, resulting in a reaction from 47¾, to 46⅝. The Traction stocks were without special feature, aside from Union, and closed unchahged, except Philadelphia, which gained ⅝, to 70. Baltimore and Indianapolis each gained ¼, to 18⅞ and 19¾, respectively. In the specialities the feature was Welsbach Light, which advanced 1⅞, to 55. The Storage Battery stocks opened strong. The common was up 1 per cent., to 32, and the preferred 1¼, to 34¼, but subsequently the common reacted and closed at 31½, a net gain of ½. United Gas Improvement sold up to 74⅝ and closed at 74¼. The balance of the list was without special feature, except an advance of ⅝ in Lehigh Valley and ½ in Lehigh Navigation. At the close the market was firm.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction	18¾	18⅞	18½	18¾
Cambria	46½	47	47	48
Choctaw	8	8½	8	8¾
Con. Trac. stock	21½	..	21	23
Electric Storage	31	31½	30¾	31
Electric Storage pf.....	34¼	34¾	32¾	33
Electro-Pneumatic	..	½	..	½
Hestonville	52	52½	51	..
Lehigh Valley	56	60	56	60
Hunt. & B. T.....	23½	..	23½	..
Hunt. & B. T. pf.....	49½	50	49½	50
Indianapolis	19½	20	19½	20
Ins. Co. of N. A.....	21½	..	21	22
Lehigh Nav., ex-div....	44½	45	44¼	45¼
Lehigh Valley	34½	34½	33½	34½
Met. Traction	108½	109¼	108	109
Northern Central	65¼	66	..	65
Northern Pacific	16¾	17	16¼	16¾
Northern Pacific pf.....	28¼	28¾	27½	27¾
Pennsylvania	52¾	53	52½	52¾
Penn. L. H. & P.....	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
Penn. L. H. & P. pf....	22½	22¾	22½	23
Penn. Steel	39	40	38	40
Penn. Steel pf.....	68	75	68	75
Phila. Traction	66¾	70	69¾	70
Phila. & Erie.....	19	..	17½	20
Reading	15 9-16	15¾	15 11-16	15¾
Union Traction	10⅝	11	11	11¼
United Cos. of N. J.....	237	237½	237	237½
United Gas Imp.....	74¼	74½	74	..
W. N. Y. & P.....	3½	3½	3¼	3¾
Welsbach	54½	55	53	55
Welsbach of Canada.....	2¾	2¼	2¾	2¾
Welsbach Commercial ..	28	30	30	32½
Welsbach Commercial pf.	60	70	68	70
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s..	..	80	..	80
N. J. Con. 5s.....	87	..	86½	87½
Newark Pass. 5s.....	104	..	103½	..
People's Trac. 4s.....	..	94	93½	95
Union Trac. 4 per cent...	73	73½	73	73¼

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 5 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s.....	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s.....	106	..
American Bank Note	41½	..
American Surety Company	192	202
American Typefounders' Company	35	40
Atlantic Mutual '90 scrip	104	106
Atlantic Trust (new).....	175	..
Bond & Mort. Guarantee Company....	150	165
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.....	101	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st....	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d.....	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d.....	103	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	168	171
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.....	65	70
Brooklyn Elevated	6	..
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s.....	99	..
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	76½	79½
Celluloid Company stock	58	61
Central & South American Telegraph.	116½	118½
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central Park, North & East River....	150	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.....	110½	..
Central Trust Company	1029	1035
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock.	..	1
Commercial Cable Company stock.....	150	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock.....	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock.....	27	37
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.....	17	85
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	..	..
Consolidated Ice pf.....	70	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock..	65	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds..	100	102
Continental National Bank	133	..
Continental Trust.....	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock.....	48	53
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.....	96	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R....	168	..
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s.....	111	..
‡D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip..	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	..	340
Ensley Land Company.....	½	1½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.....	205	215
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company.....	750	760
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78½	83
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s.....	85	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.....	54	60
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	111	114
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d..	55	..
Fourth National Bank	170	180
Gallatin National Bank	300	315
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	62½	65
Grand Rapids Gas 1st.....	88	91
Guaranty Trust Company	400	92
Hide & Leather National Bank.....	..	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.....	74	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds....	98¼	100½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.....	20	..
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s..	100½	48
Hoboken Ferry stock	45	..
‡Hoboken Ferry Company 5s.....	90¼	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	54	..
Importers & Traders' National Bank.	520	540
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	124	134
Indianapolis Gas 1st	102½	105½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 6s.....	73	..
International Ocean Telegraph	103	..
Iron Steamboat.....	3	5
Iron Steamboat 6s.....	60	65
Journeay & Burnham	35	45
Kings County Traction	40	43
Knickerbocker Trust Company	..	182
Lafayette Gas stock	83	..
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s.....	84	..
Lawyers' Surety Company	99	103
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s.....	..	25
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock...	63	66
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s.....	74	..
Lorillard Company pf.....	101	105
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s..	100	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	9½	..
†Madison Square Garden 2d.....	68	..
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.....	108	..
Manhattan Trust Company	145	160
Mechanics' National Bank.....	180	200
Memphis Taxing Dist. 1907.....	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915.....	108	..
Mercantile Trust Company	405	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	107	..
Metropolitan Trust Company.....	300	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	14	16½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	59	62
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds.....	85	90
Mutual Gas Company of New-York....	230	250
National Citizens' Bank	125	135
National Bank of Commerce	200	208
National Shoe & Leather Bank	93	97
National Wall Paper stock	60	80
‡New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. stubs.....	¾	2
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.....	2½	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock.....	41½	42½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.....	70	72
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st....	104	105
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	93½	95½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.....	120	125
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock..	111¾	114
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock.....	43	47
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d.....	3	..
New-York Air Brake Company	12	16
New-York Biscuit Company 8s.....	100	103
New-York Life Insurance & Trust..	1030	1045
New-York Security & Trust.....	285	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)..	2	10
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock....	105	110
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s.....	100	110
‡North Hudson County R. R. 6s.....	100	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock.....	80	..
‡Oswego & Syracuse R. R.....	195	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph.....	60	70
Pennsylvania Coal	328	335
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock.	12	..
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock..	118	123
Postal Telegraph & Cable	80	..
Pratt & Whitney	3	10
‡Pratt & Whitney pf.....	65	..
Real Estate Trust Company.....	163	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	43	48
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st....	80	83
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.....	66	70
Second Avenue Railroad stock.....	150	165
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.....	105	..
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	185	200
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock.....	60	63
Standard Gas	80	83
Standard Gas pf.....	105	108
†Standard Gas 1st.....	109	..
Standard Oil Trust	254	256
‡Steinway Railway 6s.....	110	113
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co..	25	50
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st....	86	92
Texas & Pacific Coal stock.....	..	48
Third Avenue Railroad	163	165½
Title Guarantee & Trust	275	..
‡Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. pf.....	7	11
Tradesmen's National Bank	90	95
Trenton Potteries pf.....	11	14
Trow Directory pf.....	30	..
Union Ferry stock	65	67
†Union Ferry 5s.....	..	103
†Union Railway 1st 5s.....	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)....	100	103
Union Trust	805	..
Union Typewriter	..	10
Union Typewriter 1st pf.....	84	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	68	75
United Electric Light & Power 1st....	72	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co....	..	205
United States Trust	1055	1065
Wagner Car Company	158	162
Washington Trust Company	..	190
Western Gas Company stock.....	62½	65½
†Western Gas Company bonds	89	92
Worcester Traction	17½	19½
Worthington Pump pf.....	77	81

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64⅞@65¼. Sales of 12,000 ounces at 65⅛@64⅞.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50½.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 835,097

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Nov. 10, 1896.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17½	17¾	1,760	American Cotton Oil..	17	17⅝	17	17½	+ ⅛
62¼	62⅝	523	Am. Cotton Oil pf...	62½	62⅝	62½	62⅝	+ ⅛
10½	10⅝	7,380	American Spirits Mfg.	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
27½	28	6,336	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	24⅜	28	24⅜	27⅜	+3½
122⅝	122½	20,968	American Sugar Refs..	122⅜	123¼	121⅜	122¼	+ ⅛
102½	103½	270	Am. Sugar Refs. pf...	103	103¼	103	103¼	+ ¼
92	94	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	92	92	92	92	+2
81¾	82	5,940	American Tobacco ...	81⅜	82½	81¼	82	+ ¼
103	105	395	American Tobacco pf.	105	105	105	105	.....
24½	25	100	Ann Arbor pf.....	25	25	25	25	.....
16⅝	16⅞	11,478	At., T. & S.F.,all in.pd.	16½	17	16⅞	16¾	+ ⅝
27⅛	27½	9,927	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	27	27½	20½	27⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	⅞	320	Atlantic & Pacific....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	.....
15⅝	15⅞	7,230	Bay State Gas.....	14	16¼	13½	15⅝	+2½
23½	24½	6	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	.....
94	.05½	560	Brooklyn Union Gas..	95	95	94	94	—1
1⅝	1¾	900	Brunswick Co.....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
50	51	312	Canada Southern.....	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛
18⅝	18½	3,936	Chesapeake & Ohio ..	18	18½	17⅞	18½	+ ⅝
160	..	50	Chicago & Alton.....	163	163	163	163	.....
83	83¼	12,127	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	83⅜	83⅜	82½	83¼	— ⅛
77⅝	77⅞	8,805	Chicago Gas.....	77¾	78	77½	77½	— ⅛
78¾	78⅞	19,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	79¼	79⅝	78½	78⅞	— ⅜
129	130	330	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	129½	129½	129½	129½	.....
105¼	106	3,520	Chicago & Northw....	105½	106½	105½	106	+ ⅝
148	149	20	Chicago & Northw. pf.	148½	148½	148½	148½	.....
73⅝	74	10,990	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	74⅝	74⅞	73⅝	73⅞	+ ⅛
33½	34	2,302	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	33⅝	33⅞	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅛
27	28	6,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	27½	28¼	26⅝	27½	+1
20	20¼	13,365	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	18⅝	20½	18⅝	20¼	+2
59	61	250	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf..	60	60	60	60	.....
162¾	163½	2,750	Consolidated Gas Co...	164	164¼	161½	163	— ½
127	128	165	Delaware & Hudson..	128	128	128	128	— ½
13¾	14¼	100	Denver & Rio Grande..	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
46⅜	47	1,500	Denver & Rio G. pf...	46⅜	47	46¼	46⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	9½	500	Des Moines & Ft. D..	8½	9⅜	8½	9⅜	+ ⅛
5½	6	100	Duluth, S. S. & A....	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
11⅝	12¼	120	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
99	101	190	Edison El. Ill. of N.Y..	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ⅜
17⅜	17½	865	Erie	17⅜	17⅝	17	17¼	+ ⅛
38	39	300	Erie 1st pf.....	38½	38½	38	38	— ⅜
22¼	23	100	Erie 2d pf.....	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
31¼	32½	400	Evans. & T. H.....	32	32½	32	32½	+ ⅜
45	47	200	Evans. & T. H. pf....	45	47	47	47	.....
34⅜	35	5,995	General Electric....	35	35⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅜
95½	97	120	Illinois Central	96	96	96	96	—1
56	57	1,022	Illinois Steel Co.....	56	57	56	56½	+ ⅜
9¼	9⅞	200	Iowa Central	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	.....
26½	27½	250	Laclede Gas.....	27½	27½	27	27	—1½
20¼	20½	900	Lake Erie & Western.	20	20⅞	20	20⅝	+ ⅜
73¾	74½	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73	73	73	73	— ¾
153	153	522	Lake Shore	153	153	153	153	.....
66	70	440	Long Island.....	66	66	66	66	.....
52⅜	52½	10,295	Louis. & Nash.....	52⅞	53¼	52¼	52⅜	— ⅛
1	1¼	300	Louis., N. A. & Chi..	1¼	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	3¾	200	Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	.....
102¼	102⅞	4,080	Manhattan Con.....	102	104	102	103½	+1½
108¾	110	3,116	Metropolitan Traction.	100½	110	109	109½	+ ¼
1	2	1,200	Mexican National ctfs.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	.....
20	20½	600	Minn. & St. Louis.....	19	19	19	19	— ⅜
77½	80	3	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	78½	78½	78½	78½	.....
14¾	14⅞	1,950	Mo., Kan. & Tex....	14½	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
30½	30⅝	4,311	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	31	31	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	26	4,191	Missouri Pacific.....	25½	26	25⅜	26	+ ⅜
23⅝	24	120	Mobile & Ohio.....	24	24	24	24	.....
162	165	20	Morris & Essex.....	163	163	163	163	.....
27½	27⅝	820	National Lead Co.....	27½	28	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅜
90½	91¼	156	National Lead Co. pf..	91	91	91	91	+1
60	60	206	National Starch 1st pf.	50	50	50	50	.....
21	25	200	National Starch 2d pf.	20	20	20	20	.....
7	7½	500	New Central Coal.....	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
107¼	107⅜	251	New-Jersey Central....	107	107	107	107	— ⅛
96	96¼	365	New-York Central.....	96⅜	96¾	96¼	96½	— ⅛
181	184	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	182	182	182	182	.....
13½	14¼	350	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	11½	750	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	11½	11⅝	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
29½	29⅝	1,500	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	29½	29¾	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
65½	70	48	Norfolk Southern.....	67½	67¾	67½	67½	.....
12⅜	13⅜	250	N. & W., all in. pd...	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+1½
19	19⅜	315	N. & W., pf., all in. pd.	19⅛	19⅜	19	19	+1
5⅜	5⅞	2,155	North American.....	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	.....
16⅜	16⅞	4,615	North. Pac., all in. pd.	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ¼
28⅛	28¼	18,580	Nor. pac. pf., all in.pd.	27⅜	28¼	27⅛	28⅛	+ ⅜
16½	16⅜	6,230	Ontario & Western....	16⅜	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
2	2¾	50	Ore. Imp., t. r.....	1¾	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝	.....
22	25	100	Ore. R. & N., all in.pd.	22	22	22	22	+2
17	19	120	O.S.L. & U.N.,all in.pd.	18½	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
26⅜	26½	3,174	Pacific Mail.....	25⅜	26⅝	25¼	26⅜	+1⅛
3	3½	700	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	2½	3¼	2½	3¼	+ ⅛
6	7	750	Peoria & Eastern.....	6	6	6	6	+1
31	31¾	31,110	P. & R., all in. pd....	31⅜	31⅝	30⅝	31½	— ⅜
159½	160	485	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	160	160	159½	159½	.....
5	5½	1,035	St. Louis. Southw....	5½	5⅝	5⅛	5½	+ ¼
11⅜	12	2,275	St. Louis Southw. pf..	11⅜	12	11½	11⅜	.....
43	43¾	100	St. Paul & Omaha....	43⅞	43⅞	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
124½	126	200	St. Paul & Omaha pf..	124¼	124¼	124¼	124½	+ ¾
16¼	17	400	Southern Pacific.....	16	16¾	16	16¾	+1
11⅜	11⅞	7,915	Southern Railway....	11¼	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ¾
32⅞	33	15,939	Southern Railway pf..	31½	33⅛	31½	32¾	+2
31½	32	6,233	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	32	32¼	31½	31⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	12	12,155	Texas Pacific.....	11⅝	12	11	11⅞	+ ¾
165	167	35	Third Avenue.....	166	166	166	166	+ ⅛
11¾	12	7,918	Union Pacific, t. r....	12⅛	12⅜	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
3½	3¾	100	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	3¾	3¾	3⅜	3¾	.....
6	6¼	2,335	U. S. Cordage	6	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ⅛
11¾	12¼	770	U. S. Cordage pf.....	22½	24	22¼	24	+2
23½	24	1,500	U. S. Cordage gtd.....	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ¼
11¼	11⅜	1,870	United States Leather.	11¼	12	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
67	67½	2,395	U. S. Leather pf.....	67½	67½	67	67½	+ ⅛
26¼	26⅝	2,573	United States Rubber.	26	26¾	26	26½	+1⅛
81	81½	410	U. S. Rubber pf.....	81	81	81	81	+ ⅜
7⅞	8	525	Wabash	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
18¾	18⅞	2,400	Wabash pf.....	19	19	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
8	9	100	Western Union Beef..	8	8	8	8	.....
90	90¼	10,738	Western Union Tel....	89½	90¼	89	90	+ ⅜
8¼	8½	8,735	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
33	34	100	Wheeling & L. E. pf...	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅞
Sales.....		366,229						

Silver.

64⅞	65¼	12,000	Bullion certificates....	65⅛	65⅛	64⅞	64⅞	— ⅝

Bid and Asked Quotations—Continued.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Adams Express	150	160	Det. Gas.....	19	..	New-England	..	45
Albany & Sus....	175	..	Erie T. T.....	65½	66½	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
Am. Coal.....	110	125	Flint & P. M....	13½	15	2d pf.....	30½	30¾
Am. Express.....	112	115	Flint & P. M. pf.	35	40	Ohio Southern.....	..	10
Ann Arbor.....	11	14	Gt. Nor. pf.....	117	120	Ont. Mining.....	8	10
Balt. & Ohio.....	17¼	17⅜	Homestake	34½	..	Penn. Coal.....	325	17
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	10	Iowa Central pf..	33	33½	P., C., C. & St. L.	16½	
Boston A. L. pf.	100	105	Joliet & Chi.....	155	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	50	56
Buff., R. & P....	19	25	Kan. & Mich.....	6	10	P., F. W. & C....	160	..
B., N. Y. & P. pf.	56	65	Keok. & D. M....	3	4	Quicksilver	2	2½
Bur., C. R. & N..	68	..	Keokuk & W....	30	45	Quicksilver pf....	10	12
Canadian Pacific..	58½	60	Lacleda Gas pf..	70	80	Rens. & Sar.....	181	186
Central Pacific..	17	18	Mah. Coal R....	100	115	R., W. & O.....	113	..
Chicago G. W....	4½	5¼	Mah. C. R. pf....	100	115	St. J. & G. I.....	1	2
Chi. & Alt. pf....	162	..	Man. Beach.....	5	10	St. P. & Duluth..	22	27
Chi. & E. Ill....	40	50	Md. Coal pf.....	45	60	St. P. & D. pf...	83	87
Chi. & E. Ill. pf..	96	100	Mexican Central..	8¾	10	St. P., M. & M...	109	113
Clev., C. & W. pf.	40	50	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	49	50	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Clev. & Pitts....	160	..	Minn. Iron.....	66	67	Tol. & O. C. pf...	50	75
Col. C. & I. Dev..	1	1¼	Nat. Lin. Oil....	16	19	U. S. Express....	45	48
Consol. Coal.....	34	37	Nat. Starch.....	6	9	Wis. Cent.....	3	4¼
Del., L. & W....	158	160½	N. Y., C. & St. L.					
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	51	58	1st pf.....	75	82			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
840	Am. Sp. Mfg..	10½	10¾	10½	10½
40	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
17,550	Am. Sug. Refs.	123	123⅝	121¾	122¼
40	Am. Tobacco...	81⅞	81⅞	81⅜	81⅜
2,000	At., T. & S. F..	16⅜	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜
20	Bay State Gas.	15½	15½	15½	15½
1,320	Chicago Gas....	78	78	77½	77¾
1,790	Chi., R. I. & P.	74⅜	74⅜	73¾	74
6,630	Chi., Bur. & Q.	83⅝	83⅝	82⅝	83
15,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	79⅜	79⅝	78¾	78⅝
50	Cent. of N. J..	107	107	107	107
100	Ches. & Ohio..	18	18	18	18
100	Col., H. V. & T..	20½	20½	20½	20½
100	Col. F. & I....	20½	20½	20½	20½
200	Edison Electric..	35½	35½	34½	35
1,700	Louis. & Nash..	52⅝	53	52¼	52⅝
180	Manhattan	102¼	103⅞	102¼	103¼
290	Missouri Pacific.	25¼	25⅞	25⅛	25¾
1,100	N. Y., O. & W.	16½	16½	16½	16½
1,250	Nor. Pac. pf....	28	28¼	27½	28¼
7,760	P. & R., all in.pd.	31⅝	31⅝	30¼	31⅛
50	Southrn R'y pf.	31⅝	32	31⅜	32
360	Tenn. C. & I...	32¼	32¼	31½	32¼
180	Texas Pacific...	11⅝	11¾	11	11
80	Union Pacific...	12	12	12	12
400	U. S. Cordage..	6	6¼	6	6¼
30	Wabash	8	8	8	8
30	Wabash pf.....	18¾	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
840	Western Union..	89¾	90¼	89¾	90⅛
57,580					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$9,000	A., T. & S.F. gen. 80	80	80⅛	79⅝	79⅝
15,000	A., T. & S.F. gen. 4s	44¼	44¼	43¾	43¾
12,000	At. & Pac. inc.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5,000	Chi. & N. P. 1st.	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
9,000	Col. M. 4s, t. r.	22½	22½	22½	22½
12,000	M., K. & T. 2d.	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¾
2,000	Rio G. W. 4s..	76	76	76	76
$64,000					

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold to-day, at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange, the following securities:

5 shares Fifth Avenue Bank, $100 each, $3,000.

1 membership New-York Produce Exchange, $200.

$127,000 first consolidated mortgage bonds of the Lake Ontario and Riverside Railway Company, Sept. 1, 1896, coupon attached; also lease of the Shenandoah Mills property, in the City of Oswego, N. Y., dated June 1, 1896, for ten years, $1,000 the lot.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Local stocks during the early hours were quite active, but later quieted down, and the tone, though hardly weak, was rather heavy. In spite of an advance in copper of ⅝ for spot, to 49¾, and to 50 for futures, the copper share market declined. Boston and Montana sold off 1, to 92¼. Butte lost ¼, to 4, but regained ¼ later. Kearsarge sold up ⅝, but dropped back to 15½; Old Dominion declined fractionally, but regained again to 17⅛. Quincy mining was firm at 122, and Tamarack at 100. The only gold mining stock which was at all active was Pioneer, which lost ¼ at the close, to 7⅛. The investment railway shares were rather inactive, but firm, Boston and Albany at 209, Boston and Lowell at 205, and Fitchburg preferred, 94. Boston and Maine sold up 1, to 168, and New-York and New-Haven ½, to 183. New-England preferred sold at 68, a point lower. Telephone shares were quiet. Bell was up 2, to 210, and Erie off 1¼, to 66½. General Electric preferred lost 2, but recovered to 75. Bay State Gas gained 1, to 8, and later receded to 7⅞, closing at 8. Dominion Coal was down ¼, to 11. Bay State Gas firsts were unchanged at 88, and the seconds up 2, to 77½. Money was practically unchanged from yesterday, at 5@6 per cent. between banks.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City.....		22	..	22
Boston	3⅞	..	4	60
Boston W. P.....	..	60	..	60
Brookline	..	4	..	4
East Boston.....	4½	4⅝	4½	4½
West End.....	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell.....	207	..	208	210
Erie	65⅝	66	66	67
Mexican	65	..	65	..
New-England	98	100	..	100

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal.....	10½	11	11	11¼
Dominion Coal pf.....	87	88	87	88
General Electric pf.....	74	77	73	77
Illinois Steel.....	56½	57	55⅝	56
Lamson Store Service....	20	21	21¼	21½
Philadelphia Company...	17	18½	..	..
Reece Button Hole.....	19⅝	20	19⅝	20
Westinghouse Electric...	27	29	26½	30
Westinghouse El. 1st pf.	50	51	50	51
Bay State Gas.....	7⅞	8	8	7⅞

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany.....	209¼	210	209	210
Boston & Lowell.....	..	205	204	205
Boston & Maine.....	167	170	167	168
Central Massachusetts...	12	13	12	13
Central Massachusetts pf.	57	58	..	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.....	106	106½	..	106
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.....	105	107	..	..
Conn. & Pass.....	144	146	143½	147
Fitchburg pf.....	..	94	..	94
Flint & P. M. pf.....	..	..	33	37
Maine Central.....	129	..	128	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.....	..	182½	..	182½
N. Y. & N. E. pf.....	..	60	67	..
Old Colony.....	..	180	179	..
West End.....	70¾	70⅞	71	72
West End pf.....	89¾	90	89¾	90

MINING STOCKS.

Allouez	50	100	50	100
Atlantic	21½	22	21½	22
Boston & Montana.....	92¼	93	93	93½
Butte & Boston.....	4¼	4½	4	4¼
Calumet & Hecla.....	323	325	324	326
Franklin	..	..	11½	..
Kearsarge	15¼	15⅝	15	16
Merced	..	8½	..	8⅝
Osceola	30	30⅝	29	30
Pioneer	7	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
Quincy	122	..	121	122
Tamarack	99	100	..	100
Tamarack, Jr.....	12¼	..	12¼	..
Wolverine	8	8½	8	8¼

BONDS.*

B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s ..	116	..	..	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s...	103	107	..	107
Mexican Central cn 4s...	66	67	66	67
Mexican Central 1st inc..	17¼	17¼	..	17¼
Mexican Central 2d inc..	8	9	8	9
E. U. Gas 1st 8s.....	86	88	85¾	86
E. U. Gas 2d 5s.....	75	77	75	77

*And accrued interest.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s			73⅛	Detroit Gas Co 5s			Oregon Short Line 6s
2,000			73⅛	5,000		72	3,000
14,000			73	5,000		72½	Trust Co certfs
9,000			73⅛	5,000		73	3,000
1,000			74	3,000		73½	Oregon S L & U N con,
1,000			73¾	5,000		74	Trust Co certfs
4,000			73	Erie gen lien 3-4s			20,000
Ann Arbor 1st 4s				25,000		66	5,000
1,000			72	15,000s20F		65⅞	2,000
3,000			73	25,000		66	25,000
5,000			73⅜	10,000		65½	Peo & Eastern inc
6,000			74	1,000		65¾	2,000
At, T & S F gen 4s			73⅞	10,000		65¾	3,000
3,000			79⅞	19,000		65⅞	Phil & Read 1st pf inc,
206,000			80	1,000		65⅞	Trust Co certfs, all
5,000			80⅛	3,000		65⅝	installments paid
24,000			80	Erie 1st con 7s			27,000
10,000			79⅝	2,000s20F		138½	4,000
9,000			79⅛	Erie 4s prior bonds			6,000
2,500			79⅝	1,000		93	10,000
2,000			79⅛	Evans & T H 1st			10,000
137,000			80	5,000		106	15,000
Adjustment 4s				1,000		107	2d pf inc, Trust Co
5,000			44⅝	Ft W & D C 1st, Trust			certfs, all install-
16,000			44½	Co certfs			ments paid
10,000			43⅞	2,000		59	10,000
10,000			44⅛	24,000		60	10,000
30,000			44⅛	Gen Elec Co deb 5s			10,000
500			44⅛	5,000		93	10,000
40,000			44⅛	10,000		93¼	10,000
10,000			44	Int & Gt Nor 3d mtge			10,000
10,000			43⅜	5,000		23	6,000
5,000			43⅝	6,000		24½	1,000
25,000			43½	2,000		24¾	4,000
12,000			43⅝	1,000		25	5,000
10,000			43⅝	4,000		25½	12,000
10,000			43⅝	1,000		26	5,000
50,000			44⅛	5,000		26½	25,000
5,000			44⅛	Lake Erie & W 2d 5s			10,000
10,000			44⅛	4,000		102	10,000
7,000			44⅝	L S & M S Div bonds			50,000
Atlantic & Pacific inc				5,000		104⅞	5,000
5,000			1¼	Lake Shore & W 2d 5s			10,000
45,000			1¼	12,000		116½	15,000
15,000			1⅝	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st			20,000
10,000			1⅝	1,000		104	37,000
15,000			1⅝	Louis & Nash, Mob &			50,000
15,000			1⅝	Mont 4½s			P, C, C & St L 4½s,
Broadway & 7th Av 1st				1,000		104	Series B
cons 5s				L, N A & C cons			11,000
1,000			118	1,000		90¼	Rio Grande West 1st
3,000			117¾	4,000		90½	11,000
2,000			118	10,000		91	1,000
Brooklyn Elevated 1st				15,000		91¼	1,000
1,000			81	3,000s20F		90	1,000
1,000			82	10,000		91	1,000
Boston U Gas bonds, tr				5,000		91½	1,000
certfs, s f 5s				Manhattan Ry con 4s			St L & S F G M 5s
4,000			87¼	5,000s20F		95½	5,000
Brooklyn R T 5s				4,000s20F		95¼	5,000s30F
6,000			78⅝	Metropolitan Elev 1st			2,000
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s				1,000		117½	5,000s20F
7,000			106	Wls & Min Div			1,000
5,000			106⅜	3,000s20F		110	St L S W 1st
1,000			106	Minn & St L con 5s			9,000
Bklyn W & W Co 5s				1,000		100½	St L S W 2d inc
5,000			100	Mo & K East 1st			4,000
25,000s10F			100	3,000		91	St P & Nor Pac 6s
4,000			100	10,000		91½	3,000
Bur, C R & N 1st				Mo, K & T 1st 4s		92	San An & Ar Pass 4s
500			106	2,000		85½	20,000
3,000			106⅞	3,000		84¾	1,000
Canada Southern 2d				2,000		85½	2,000
2,000			103¾	1,000		85	1,000
Cent of N J gen 5s				3,000		85¼	Scioto Val & N E 4s
15,000			117	500		85	10,000
Cent Pac G 6s, 1897				2,000		85½	So Pac of N M 1st
2,000			100½	4,000		85½	5,000
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div,				Mo, K & T 2d			11,000
1st cons 4s				20,000		61	Southern Ry 1st 5s
3,000			97½	15,000		61¾	10,000
Ches & Ohio con 5s				5,000		61⅝	10,000
2,000			108	20,000		61¾	20,000
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s				10,000		61	10,000
25,000			75	29,000		60½	2,000
5,000			74⅜	3,000		61	15,000
47,000			75	6,000		60½	10,000s2
10,000s3			75	1,000		61	2,000
2,000			75	Mo, K & Ohio G M 4s			2,000
Chi, B & Q cons 7s				13,000

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and Auction Transactions.

The building on the southwest corner of Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue is said to have been sold by the attorneys for the estate of William Moir to an investor, at $350,000. It has been used for a jewelry store, and the firm announces that because of the sale of the building they are closing out the stock. The ones interested refuse to disclose the name of the purchaser at present for business reasons, but say it will be given out after the first of the year.

The lot is 25 feet 9 inches in width by 60 feet in depth, and the price stated is at the rate of about $225 per square foot. This is a price which is rarely paid for property off of Wall Street, and is considered by real estate men to be extremely high for that location.

Ehrich Brothers' store adjoins the property on both Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and various rumors as to the purchaser have been followed up, but denied. It is mystifying to dealers to know who would pay such a price as mentioned, and what the object of the purchase is.

Mr. Jacob D. Butler has sold, for improvement, a lot on the northwest corner, and one on the southwest corner, of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 100.

Mr. George W. Mulligan has sold to Messrs. Richey & Brown, for improvement, at about $90,000, eight lots on West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

Mr. Paul D. Pugh has sold to Mrs. Amanda Bussing, the five-story double flat 124 West Ninety-fourth Street, 33 by 107. Mrs. Bussing gives in exchange twenty-six lots on King's Bridge Road, opposite Macomb's Dam Road.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold under foreclosure to Siebrand Niewenhous, at $8,675, the one and two story brick and frame buildings, 1,869 and 1,871 Fourth Avenue, 50 by 70. He also sold under foreclosure to G. B. Gurley, at $7,300, the two-story and basement brick dwelling, 315 East Fifty-third Street, 19.2 by 100.5. He also sold under foreclosure to Edward Felbel, plaintiff, at $14,415, Water Street, northwest corner of Scammel Street, the two-story brick tenements, 22x60, by 68. He also sold in partition, to John Weber, at $64,500, the five-story and basement brick apartment house, 1,375 and 1,377 Lexington Avenue, 45 by 100.8; also, to same purchaser, at $11,600, the three-story and basement brick dwelling, 124 East Ninety-second Street, 15 by 100.8½; also, to same purchaser, at $5,300, the two-story and basement frame dwelling, 140 East Ninety-second Street, 30 by 56.8½.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold, in partition, to Andrew J. Doyle, at $14,000, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 13 Washington Street, 22.4 by 47. He also sold, in partition, to John A. Weser, at $20,075, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 438 West Forty-second Street, 25 by 98.9.

Mr. Phoenix Ingraham sold under foreclosure to the Germania Life Insurance Company, plaintiff, at $21,000, the five-story brick flat, 62 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 20 by 100.11.

Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son sold under foreclosure to Charles L. Denks, at $29,500, the two five-story brick tenements 310 and 312 West Sixty-ninth Street, 50 by 100.5. They also sold under foreclosure to George H. Raymond, plaintiff, at $179,600, the five five-story brick flats, 53 to 61 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 151.6 by 100.11.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in partition, to Christian Trinks, at $36,050, the five-story brick flat, with store, 2,220 Fifth Avenue, 25.5 by 84.

The sales at auction set down for today at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 13 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 19 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,025.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, Duncomb Avenue, northwest side, 547 feet southwest of Elliott Avenue, 100 by 150. Due on judgment, $1,900.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Jacob Fromme, referee, 371 Willis Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of 160th, one hundred and Forty-third Street, 25 by 106, four-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $—.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

First Avenue, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Streets and East River, Bellevue grounds, for a two-story brick erysipelas hospital, by The Mayor and others, owners; cost, $30,000.

Blackwell's Island, Almshouse Division, for a three-story brick kitchen, laundry, and dormitories, by The Mayor and others, owners; cost, $40,000.

Hall Avenue, 175 feet south of Randall Avenue, for a one-and-a-half story frame stable, by Marion A. Mueller of Mount Vernon, owner; cost, $1,300.

No. 425 Classon Avenue, for a two-and-a-half story frame dwelling, by Charles Corbett of 62 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, owner; cost, $2,500.

No. 160 Commonwealth Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, by John Miller of West Farms Road, owner; cost, $2,000.

Fordham Avenue, south side, 100 feet west of Webster Avenue, for a two-story frame shed and office, by A. Cruickshank of 709 Tremont Avenue, owner; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, east side, 125 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, for five four-story brick tenements, by George Stolz of 2,966 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $65,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 57.10 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a four-story brick tenement, by same owner; cost, $14,000.

Ninth Street, southwest corner of Avenue C, for a one-story frame church, by Joseph S. Fiehler, owner; cost, $12,000.

Avenue C, west side, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by same owner; cost, $4,500.

Towers Place, north side, 80 feet east of Webster Avenue, for a one-and-a-half story frame stable, by E. F. Mallahan of Webster Avenue, owner; cost, $500.

46 East Forty-second Street, alterations to a two-story brick store and offices, by the New-York and Hudson River Railroad Company, owners; cost, $2,000.

12 Pine Street, alterations to an eight-story iron and brick office building, by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of 120 Broadway, owners; cost, $—.

17 Nassau Street, alterations to a seven-story iron, brick, and stone office building, by same owner; cost, $—.

Blackwell's Island, Almshouse Division, alterations to a one-story brick boiler house, by the Mayor and others, owners; cost, $20,000.

1,583 Washington Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, by Carl E. Randruf of 3,608 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $7,500.

Delafield Lane, 150 feet south and 450 feet west of Riverdale Lane, alterations to a one-story frame dwelling, by William E. Dodge of Riverdale Lane, owner; cost, $450.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 115 feet west of Vyse Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling by Frank Stolpa, owner; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame stable, by Max Schneckenberger, owner; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Nov. 10.

MONROE ST, s s, 275.11 ft w Jackson St, 20x—; Helen G. Carey to Robert Darling. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Robert Darling, Sr., and wife to Simon Seizer. 7,000

83D ST, n s, 156 ft e of Madison Av, 19x102.2; Herman Munzesheimer and wife to Kaufman Mandel. 1

82D ST, s s, 81.8 ft w of 2d Av, 20x76.7½; Charles O'Connor to Delia O'Connor. 1

DAWSON ST, s s, 340 ft w of Leggett Av, 25x129.8x25.3x130.8; Ann Lynch to John Robinson. 1,700

151ST ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x118.5; Charlotte Wellner and another to Leonard Schaaf and another. 8,000

FAIRMOUNT AV, e s, part of Lot 2, map of Fairmount, 25x155x25x154; Lena Seifers to Daniel J. Sullivan. 5,700

OLD MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, w s, 125 ft s of boundary line of T. O. Woolf's farm, 25x112.6; William A. Andrews, referee, to the West End Co-operative Building and Loan Association. 4,200

MADISON AV, 2078, and lot 2, map of Villa Park; John J. Frech and wife to G. Henry Hartjens. 1

SAME PROPERTY; G. Henry Hartjens to Emma Frech. 1

CHURCH ST, 214 and 216, and 51 to 55 and 57 Thomas St; William Williams to Charles G. Weld. 1

BROADWAY, 305 to 309; same to Samuel Johnston. 1

BROADWAY, 345 to 347, and 92 to 96 Leonard St; same to Charles G. Weld. 1

WASHINGTON PLACE, 13 and 15; same to Charles G. Weld and another. 1

BLEECKER ST, 98 and 100; same to same. 1

MERCER ST, 107, and 109 and 111 Spring St; same to same. 1

4TH ST, n e corner of Greene St, 25.11x96.2; same to same. 1

WEST 4TH ST, 21 to 29; same to same. 1

HUDSON ST, w s, 286 ft s of Spring St, 0.8x irregular; Fanny Nathan to Catherine A. Cammann. 20

17TH ST, 258 and 260 West; Hugh O'Reilly to Ellen T. O'Reilly. 1

STANTON ST, s w corner of Eldridge St, 22.2x53.6; Edward Schenck, referee, to George Ehret. 15,100

4TH ST, n s, 137.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98.2; John E. Brodsky, referee, to William Schrader, Jr. 5,750

2D AV, 118; Mary E. Byrne as executrix to Garrett Nagle. 1

NORFOLK ST, 81; Friedrich Schaller to Frank L. Schaller. 1

86TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of West End Avenue, 25x100.5; Robert L. Morrell to John Farrell. 1

66TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of West End Av, 20x100.5; John Farrell and wife to James R. Smith. 1

53D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5. 5th St, s s, Lot 45, map of land of Henry Fritz and others; 54th St, s s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; The Central Trust Company, New-York, to John S. Ferguson, (one-half part). 1

WEST END AV, 363; Roswell R. Hoes and wife to Sarah Dow. 23,000

66TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.5; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Harriet Overhiser. 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 100th St, 75.8x100; same to same. 1

58TH ST, s s, 140.6 ft w of 6th Av, 19.8x100.5; Charles T. Barney and others to Estelle P. Anderson. 100

60TH ST, n s, 416 ft e of Lexington Av, 19.7x100.8; Sigmund Goldberg and wife to Marcus A. Bettman 10

70TH ST, 120 East; Sarah Babcock to Mary J. Dodin. 21,500

AVENUE A, 1,018; Helena V. Bruck to Conrad Maltry. 1

53D ST, n s, 460 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.5; Patrick A. Nolan to Henry L. Sprague. 180,000

140TH ST, 141st St, Lenox and 7th Avs; Mary V. Pinkney to Thomas L. Watt. 1

147TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Boulevard, 50x99.11; Andrew J. Larkin to Percival J. H. Whittaker. 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 101st St, 75.8x100; Hyman Bonn and others to Jacob Jacobs. 75,275

WEST END AV, n e corner of 97th St, 19.11x89; West End Av, s e corner of 98th St, 19.11x100; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Harriet Overhiser. 1

WEST END AV, e s, 37.11 ft s of 98th St, 18x100; Same to Louisa Minturn. 1

WEST END AV, e s, 74.11 ft s of 98th St, 18x100; Same to Marie A. Sherman. 1

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 25 ft n of Devoe St, 50x100.9; Nelson F. McFadden to Theresa Siebert. 3,200

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 75 ft n of Devoe St, 25x100.9; Alexander E. Michie and wife to same. 1,600

TIFFANY ST, e s, 400 ft n of 165th St, 16.8x100; Elizabeth Asselin to John F. Blackman and another. 1

178TH ST, n s, 183.4 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 16.8x108; Frank P. Lockwood and others to Catherine Parker. 4,500

LOT 156, map of Section A Vyse estate; Lots 292 and 293, same map; John Hausen and wife to William Wetterer. 1

LOT 101, Block B, map of Hudson P. Rose; Charles Knauf and wife to John J. Shevlin. 3,100

LOT 228, map of Van Nest Park; Fritz Scholber to Albert Neumann. 650

2D AV, w s, 27.4 ft s from s boundary of Lot 1,184, map of Wakefield, 27.4x105; Frederick C. Dexter and wife to Catherine B. Crozier. 2,000

Recorded Leases.

DEGENHARDT, Cord D., to Hannah Boehm; 105 South St, lofts, 6½ years. $1,920

DRAKE, Benjamin, to Abraham Godchand; 120 Water St, 5 years. $2,400, 2,700

TROY, Anna, to M. Sklarsky and another; 170 to 174 Lincoln Av, 2 years. 600

KOSTER, Louis, executor, to James McArdle; n w corner of 99th St and 2d Av, 5 years. $2,580, 3,060

REGENSBERG, Jacob, to Joseph Weldenfeld; 1,928 3d Av, 2 8-12 years. 780

Recorded Mortgages.

ADEMA, Thomas, to trustee of Josiah M. Fiske; w s of Allen St, 50 ft s of Stanton St, 2 years. $12,500

SAME to Sophia Gruenstein; same property, 3 years. 500

BUCKLEY, Lawrence, to George B. Christman & Co.; s s of 104th St, 407.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year. 3,000

BICKERED, Isabella, to Bank of Westchester; w s of Webster Av, 200 ft s of 79th St, 13 months. 1,000

BLACKMAN, John F. and John W., to Elizabeth Asselin; s s of Tiffany St, 400 ft n of 165th St, 3 years. 800

CASEY, Sarah, and wife to Charles Schledor; n w s of Bathgate Av, 178 ft s of King's Bridge Road, installments. 1,500

CAMPBELL, Thomas A., and wife to Julia Anderson; e s of Elliott Av, 550 ft s of Elizabeth St, 10 years. 900

CROZIER, Catharine B., to Catharine E. Stewart; w s of 2d Av, part of Lot 1,135, map of Wakefield, 3 years. 1,000

SAME to Frederick C. Dexter; same property, 1 years. 800

DI MARCO, Celestine, and wife to Laura A. Delano; 247 Mulberry St, 4 years. 20,000

EATON, Warren P., and wife to the North New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s e corner of Bathgate Av and 182d St, installments. 4,000

FERGUSON, John, and wife to executors, &c., of Josiah M. Fiske; n s of 53d St, 100 ft w of 6th Av, and other property, 1 year. 7,500

FAY, Michael, and William Stacom and wives to Jette Steller and another, executors of Jonas Heller; n s of Grand St, 50 ft e of Forsyth St, 3 years. 32,500

GOLDMAN, Frank, and wife to William Raab; s s of 80th St, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year. 1,000

HELM, Isabel M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 224 West 45th St, 5 years. 9,000

HARDEMAN, Isaac M., and wife to executors, &c., of William Watson; w s of West End Av, 85.4 ft n of 78th St, 3 years. 15,000

SAME to Louisa D. Simpson; same property, 2 years. 2,500

HATCH, Theodosia and Alfrederick S., to Theodore Smith and Brother; s s of 76th St, 100 ft e of Madison Av, installments. 771

JACOBS, Jacob, to Hyman and Henry Sonn; n w corner of Central Park West and 101st St, (two mortgages,) 4 months. 80,275

KILPATRICK, Julia A. S. and Edward, to William M. Kingsland, executor of Daniel E. Kingsland; w s of Thompson St, 340.3 ft n of Bleecker St, 5 years. 25,000

LUNDGREN, John, and wife to Scandinavian Building and Mutual Loan Association; Lot 105, Block C, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate, installments. 2,400

MUHLKER, Henry, and wife to William H. Beam; n s of 137th St, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 years. 4,000

MULVEY, Lawrence F., to Abbie E. Wille; road from Westchester Village to West Farms and a lane in Lot 1, map of John Mulvey estate, 3 years. 600

MILLERT, Frederick M., and wife to George L. Heins, trustee, &c.; e s of Morris Av, 150 ft s of 174th St, 3 years. 2,500

PFLUG, Albert, and wife to the Bank for Savings; n s of 83d St, 213 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years. 10,000

RANHOFER, Charles, and wife to Charles Coudert; 684 West End Av, 3 years. 12,000

SULLIVAN, Daniel J., and wife to the Tremont Building and Loan Association; s s of Fairmount Av, Lot 2, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, installments. 3,000

SAME to Lena and Rose Seiferd; same property, 4 years. 24,000

SELZER, Simon, and wife to David J. Mayer; s s of Monroe St, 275.11 ft w of Jackson St, 1 year. 1,000

SAME to the Society Chefra B'nai Jischre Let; same property, 5 years. 5,500

SCHAAF, Leonard, and wife to Charles Wellner and wife; s s of 151st St, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 5 years. 9,000

STERNBERGER, Charles S., to Berthold Sussman; n s of 60th St, 209.1 ft e of Madison Av, and other property, ½ part, 5 years. 2,000

SAVAGE, Charles B. W., and wife to Albert Sichel; s s of 23d St, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year. 40,000

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward, and wives to Jean G. Deane; e s of Webster Av, 627.2 ft n of 179th St, 3 years. 4,500

SAME to Virginia B. Rogers and Daniel Kendall, trustees; e s of Webster Av, 606.3 ft n of 179th St, 3 years. 45,000

TITUS, Susan L. and William F., to Mary A. Spafford; Lots 194 and 195, map of Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company, 3 years. 1,200

VON GARREL, Frank, to Cord D. Degenhardt and Herman Prange; 105 South St, corner of Beekman St, (lease,) bond. 15,000

VREELAND, Anna F., to Herman Wundheim; e s of Webster Av, 500 ft s of 171st St, 1 year. 1,000

WERTHEIM, Sophie, to Max L. Young; 270 West 125th St, 1 year. 350

WOOD, Mary E., to William H. and Wilbur T. Wright; 855 East 69th St, 1 year. 700

Assignments of Mortgages.

COUDERT, Charles, to Jane Barclay; seven-twelfths part. $7,000

SAME to Leonard Weber. 5,000

DORSETT, Eliza M., to James R. Smith. 1

FISCHEL, Jacob, to Sander Jarmulowsky. 1

GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee and Trust Company to Charles C. Young. 4,000

SAME to Francis W. Leggett, Trustee of William H. Leggett. 2,500

HORNSTEIN, Belle, executrix of Henry Hornstein, to Solomon Denzer, trustee. 1

HILL, Kate, to Burton Burghdorf. 1,400

JENCKS, Francis M., to Francis P. Furnald. 1

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine, to Sarah B. Dinkelman. 3,750

McCOOK, Anson G., (Chamberlain of New-York,) to Emily N. Trevor, guardian of Emily T. Howell. 22,000

POWELL, Sarah H., to Esther A. and Sara L. Frost. 4,000

STEVENSON, Richard W., trustee, to Andrew L. Gardiner. 900

SCHMITT, Margaret, to David Quigley. 1

SHEAR, Mary L., to Harriet E. Milne. 5,000

SILVERSON, Abrahams, and Morris Jacobson, to Morris Goldstein. 1

SCHUCK, William, to Fredericka Becker. 3,800

STERN, Milton, to Belle Hornstein, executrix of Henry Hornstein. 1

SLAICH, William H., to Mary H. Powers, 1-5 part. 1,000

VAN PELT, Frank, to Margaret Schmitt. 500

VAN DOLSEN, John, to Martin C. Rickerson. 2,000

WELLING, Richard W. G., assignee of Francis L. Weeks, to Central Trust Company of New-York; trustee of Isabel Von Linden. 1

Lis Pendens.

HOFFMAN ST, s s, 125 ft s of Jacob St, 25x125; Thomas J. Vell against Giuseppe Bocchiardi and others; (foreclosure of mortgage.)

91ST ST, n s, 80 ft e of Columbus Av, 27x100.8; Louisa Niania against Theodore A. Strange and others; (foreclosure of mortgage.)

143D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 25x½ block; William Weismann against William E. Brinckerhoff and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

46TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.5, leasehold; Mary Rocks against Charles Althof and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

20TH ST, n s, 166.7 ft w of 7th Av, 50x80.1x irregular; Gustavus L. Lawrence against Michael H. Butler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

FULTON ST, west of Water, runs n w 100 ft to Pearl St, x s w 76.5x s e 57x s w 8.8x s e 56.6 to Water St, x n e 85 1-3 part, known as United States Hotel; Pearl St, 258, s e s, 76.6 ft n w of Fulton St, 20x59x18x57; 17th St, 136, s e, 241.1 ft e of Irving Place, 25x92; also property in Brooklyn and Lake Mahopac, Putnam County; William Tilden, individual and executor, against Marmaduke Tilden and others, (action for partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

140TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 165x100; James Bradley against Catherine M. Carlin, owner; P. J. Carlin, contractor. $925

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29 ft n of 117th St, 104.5; 117th St, n s, 75 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 25x100; Murray & Hill against Abraham Krone, owner; Charles H. Dalhamer and Abraham Krone, contractors. 59

117TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of White Plains Road, Lot 902, map of Wakefield; C. I. Werner against Salvator and Mary Lasparges, owners; Salvator Lasparges, contractor. 54

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

53D ST, 328 and 330 West; New-York Architectural Iron Works on Thomas Graham and William Johnson, to F. B. Hawkins & Co., when fire-escapes and shafts are completed. 350

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 144th St, 28.6x126; William T. Hookey on German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, to Giacomo Pisciotta. 500

MOTT ST, 16; Frederick Robinson on Woo Kee & Co., to D. Cockley. 300

SAME PROPERTY; same on Bing Ding, to M. Rosenberg. 289

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 344—The United States vs. the American Bell Telephone Company et al.—Argument continued by R. S. Taylor for the appellant and by Frederick P. Fish for the appellees.

Calendar for Wednesday—Nos. 344, 319, 321, 322, 318, 495, 447, 361.

Calendars This Day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

74—Matheson vs. Campbell. 94—National Meter Company vs. City of Poughkeepsie. 96—National Starch Manufacturing Company vs. Duryea. 6—Mackie vs. Ermidt. 90—United States vs. Johnson. 10—Morris vs. Steamship Alvah. 14—Brush Electric Company vs. Mount Morris Electric Light Company. 15—United States vs. Johnson. 16—Bolles vs. The Cutting Company. 17—Singer Manufacturing Company vs. Schenck.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 100 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

910—Lionel Moses vs. United States. 2019—Semon, Bache & Co. vs. United States. 2012—United States vs. Hamburger & Co. 1913—Stern vs. United States. 1264—Frankenberg vs. United States. 2023—King vs. United States. 698—J. Rosenthal & Co. vs. United States. 699—A. Strauss & Co. vs. United States. 2142—Lahey & Duncan vs. United States. 2062—Roebling's Sons vs. United States. 2217—The H. B. Claflin Company vs. United States. 2354—Dan Talmage's Sons vs. United States. 1336—Goldberg vs. United States. 1175—Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne vs. United States. 2303—United States vs. Borgfeldt. 2247—United States vs. Schulze, Berge & Koechl. 2028—Spencer Optical Manufacturing Company vs. United States. 2379—W. H. Schieffelin & Co. vs. United States. 2301—United States vs. Illifelder & Co. 1766—United States vs. Park & Tilford. 2246—McCreery & Co. vs. United States. 2341—Bartram vs. United States. 2386—United States vs. Bartram. 2326—Bartram vs. United States. 2291—Kaufman vs. United States. 2340—United States vs. 1340—Beutell vs. United States. 2110—Park & Tilford vs. United States. 2340—Same vs. same. 2325—Dodge & Olcott vs. United States. 2022—United States vs. Arnold, Constable & Co. 1774—Morgenthau Son vs. United States. 2102—Haulenback vs. United States. 505 Wertheimer & Co. vs. United States. 2223—Lahey & Duncan vs. United States. 849—Goldberg & Co. vs. United States. 2195—Metzger & Co. vs. United States. 1197—H. Bacharach & Co. vs. United States. 2320—Fleming Cement and Brick Company vs. United States. 2197—Riker vs. United States. 1859—Levi Sondheimer & Co. vs. United States. 920—Gerard vs. United States. 2162—United States vs. Borgfeldt. 34—Switzer & Schussel vs. United States. 1881—Sandow vs. United States. 2182—Wolff & Co. vs. United States. 2184—William Wilkins & Co. vs. United States. 2503—United States vs. Giese. 2489—Warren Chemical Company vs. United States. 2035—A. L. Salt & Co. vs. United States. 744—H. Herman, Sternbach & Co. vs. United States. 1798—Schlbach & Co. vs. United States.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Case on.

55—McGill vs. Holmes, Booth & Hayden. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

107—Greenwood vs. Tug Rambler. 172—Kiernan vs. Tug Minnie Lamberton. 173—Empire Transportation Company vs. same. 154—Meyers vs. Tug Vigilant. 120—Hastorf vs. Tug Governor. 183—Southern Pacific Company vs. Barge W. W. Skiddy. 157—Smith vs. Steamboat Nutmeg State. 135—Matter of Hazel-Kirke. 38—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Phoenicia. 45—Mulvana vs. Steamship Anchoria.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.—Rumsey, Williams, Patterson, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—33—Bodine vs. Brown. 37—Patchen vs. Rofkar. 40—Same vs. Waefelaer. 41—Alyea vs. Citizens' Savings Bank. 42—Smith vs. Pennington. 46—Lycett vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 54—Simis vs. McElroy. 58—Correll vs. Lauterbach. 59—Saxton vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 60—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c. 61—Lemkauf vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co. 62—Sloan vs. Baird. 63—Creamer vs. Mitchell. 65—Weber vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 69—Elsen vs. Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearings of appeals from City Court and District Courts, adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Nicholls vs. Granger. 2—McBurney vs. Smith. 3—Matter of Horatio and Gansevoort Streets. 4—New-York and Westchester Water Company vs. Richardson. 5—Creed vs. DeGraef. 6—Raegener vs. Bertonneau. 7—Gardner vs. Devin. 8—Wilson vs. Winterson. 9—Winterson vs. Gardner. 10—Mulford vs. Gibbs. 11—Bowery Savings Bank vs. Bidwell. 12—Shaw & Martin vs. Baldwin. 13—Milliken vs. Magnolia Anti-Friction Metal Company. 14—Same vs. Bradley. 15—Matter of Cahill. 16—Elliott vs. Elliott. 17—People, &c., vs. Straus. 18—Many vs. Many. 19—Sabater vs. Sabater. 20—Zemach vs. Zemach. 21—Winterburn vs. Long Island Chautauqua Assembly Association. 22—Altschul vs. Kaufman. 23 Jacquelin vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 24—Behrens vs. Feder. 25—Youmans vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 26—Morse vs. Morse. 27—McGown vs. McGown. 28—People, &c., vs Harrison. 29—Koven vs. Baker. 30—Danenberg vs. Smith. 31—Chesley vs. Morton. 32—People ex rel. Commissioners of Charities vs. Moffatt. 33—Bradford Old Bank vs. Maass. 34—Bank of America vs. E. R. Silk Company. 35—Continental Trust Company vs. Frankel. 36—Hartman vs. Kaye. 37—Matter of Levy. 38—Raegener vs. McDermott. 39—McCabe vs. Curtis. 40—Matter of Jacobs. 41—Matter of American Trading Society. 42—Woodward vs. Musgrove. 43—Matter of Watts and Canal Streets. 44—Matter of Bank and Bethune Streets. Matter of Horatio and Gansevoort Streets. 46—Richardson vs. Gerli. 47—Thompson vs. Thompson. 48—Young vs. Farrell. 49—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Divorces.—3238—McKelvey vs. McKelvey. 3244—Ancieramo vs. Ancieramo. 3231—Lincoln vs. Lincoln. 3077—Goldberg vs. Goldberg. 3783—Stelle vs. Stelle. 3795—Hemming vs. Hemming. 3709—Stiefel vs. Stiefel. 3797—Sturmfels vs. Sturmfels. 3579—Kleinbaum vs. Kleinbaum. 3788—Lang vs. Lang. 2051—Colwell vs. Colwell. 3538—Borgaro vs. Borgaro. 3571—Braik vs. Braik. 3561—Lowe vs. Lowe. 3548—Fey vs. Fey. 3588—Lieberman vs. Lieberman. 3568—Tower vs. Tower. 3544—Cohen vs. Cohen. 3237—Faye vs. Faye. 3550—Griese vs. Griese.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part IV., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—3388—Ellis vs. Jacob. 2251—Stokes vs. Stokes. 2340—Hume vs. Hume. 2836—Appleby vs. Appleby. 3425—Hattenbach vs. Schuer. 3472—Henly vs. Dwyer. 3399—Keogh vs. Hubbard. 2862—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company vs. Hassey. 3442—Egan vs. Egan. 3117—Baker vs. Whitney. 2736—Powers vs. Walsh. 3396—Corwell vs. Harris. 3168—O'Connor vs. Fitch. 3169—Metropolitan Street Railway Company vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3604.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Miller for the People.

1—Emil Martin.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Preferred Causes.—8261—Humphreys vs. Lemon. 8577—Olsson vs. Campbell. 5956—Ernst vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9530—Gunst vs. Gunst. 8918—Bostwick vs. Bostwick. 9005—Mayer vs. McWalters. 9195—Midlifes vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 7639—Hart vs. The Mayor, &c. 9060—Isler vs. Doubleday. 9778—Cors vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 8852—Curran vs. McKelvey. 9091—Slavek vs. Hughes. 9181—Lynch vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 9289—Kirkegaard vs. Bergman. 9523—Lyall vs. Shalk.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III., Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and V., for trial.

3971—Rouse vs. Finegold. 3979—Rouse vs. Finegold. 3166—Richardson vs. Mayer. 3784—Guilfoyle vs. Seeman. 3598—Ladinski vs. American Transfer Company. 3433—Rosenthal vs. Rosenwels. 3442—New-York Bank Note Company vs. McKege. 3294—Weiss vs. Horwitz. 3065—Barber Asphalt Paving Company vs. New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. 3534—Hoar vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3359—Fisk vs. Reynolds. 2868—Kirschner vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 3856—Ward vs. Union Railway Company. 3491—Oaksmith vs. Baird. 3957—Victorson vs. Wissner. 3960—Colman vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5093.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part VII., Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

9844—Smith vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2954—Hunt vs. Ottinger. 4077—Clemens vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3118—Smith vs. same. 3006—De Royas vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4214—Wallace, Muller Company vs. Valentine. 2989—Moses vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3970—Eyre vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3981—Thadden vs. same. 3996—Kreer vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3450—Slevin vs. Mittnacht. 4014—Freund vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 4017—Bower vs. Utah, Nevada and California Stage Company. 4021—Schiller vs. Fish. 4037—Wincey vs. Limborner. 4151—Muldoon vs. Alsworth.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gierich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Part X.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers — Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Jane Adams, Sydney B. Pickhardt, William Campbell, William Sturgis, Mary E. De Frece.

At 2 P. M.—Neville Pond, Julius Oberndorf.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1110—Contested will of John B. Haskin.

At 10:45 A. M.—Fitzgerald, S.—Contested will.—1205—James O'Connell, Mendel Levin, at 2:45 P. M.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2309—Post vs. Leathrein. 275—Ge